INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 64--- BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 14 1929 ONE ANNA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Mar.	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Nadera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,872
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,005

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929 4 p.m.		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	E	£56	£99

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd Feb.	12th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	6th Mar.	15th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	9th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	11th „	24th „
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
15th Mar. 7 p.m.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
15th Mar.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10 00	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR or a B.A. LL.B. with very good command on English language required for a few hours journalistic work. Apply Box No 200 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Viraganum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhoties and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD

T 31922

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

FOR SALE.

NICKEL PLATING PLANT complete brand new, with accessories "W. Canning make." Particulars on application to Auto Supply Co. Bunder Road, Karachi.

T 31872

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

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2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WOOLLEN CARPETS' WASTE FOR SALE

PLEASE communicate with

K. B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO.,
Woollen Carpet Manufacturers,
Amritsar, PANJAB.

31906

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS for the following two rights for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1929 to 31st March, 1930 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1929.

(1) Right of collection and receiving Fair Ground Rent and Feeding Fees in respect of animals brought within the limits of the Bandra Slaughter Houses or Fair Ground for sale or slaughter. This Tender must be accompanied by a deposit Rs. 5,000/- and the Tender enclosed in a sealed envelope must be endorsed "Tender for the right of collecting and receiving fees from the Bandra Slaughter Houses."

(2) Right of collecting and receiving fees for weighing fruits and vegetables and for placing or keeping fruits or vegetables on or at any part of the Municipal Scale Shed premises at the Arthur Crawford Market. This Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000/- and the tender enclosed in a sealed envelope must be endorsed "Tender for the right of collecting fees from scale Shed at the Arthur Crawford Market."

Both the tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Opposite Bori Bunder, Hornby Road, Fort, not later than 1 P. M. (B. T.) on the abovequoted date.

The forms of tenders and particulars and conditions of the rights will be issued on payment of Rupee One for each right to any one desiring to tender for the rights by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS.
Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses.

(Arthur Crawford Market Office)
Bombay, 11th March, 1929.

31934

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of a portable air compressor plant will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 26th day of March, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2/- for each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
W. A. NIVEN,
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

31941

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

See AGRA and DELHI Under Ideal Conditions

During

The EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.
23rd March—1st April, 1929.

THERE AND BACK
by
SPECIAL TRAIN.

at
REDUCED FARES INCLUSIVE OF CATERING.

Accommodation on this train will be for SECOND and THIRD Class only.

SECOND CLASS Rs. 86.
Three days at Agra.

THIRD CLASS Rs. 45.
Three days at Delhi.

Full particulars of this attractive tour and arrangements for booking can be obtained on application to the Season Ticket Booking Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

N.B.—Money will be refunded in the event of special train being cancelled for any reason.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate, 22nd February, 1929.

31846

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1330 of 1926.

DAMJI MOWJI and another..Plaintiffs.
vs.
SORABJI HORMUSJI WADIA and Others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Abdolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nizampura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 158, New Nos. 74-76, Old Survey No. 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3456 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhanjibhai Dhanjibhai Kalliamwalla; on or towards the West by the house of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai, wife of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia; on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizam Street in Null Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (234) Two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 736-737, New Nos. 7910 and 7911, Old Survey No. 1672 and New Survey Nos. 938 and 939 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3455 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Khatizabai Ramiabai, widow, on or towards the North by the Nizam Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6443, 6444 and 6445 and Street Nos. 76-78-80-81 Nizam Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants 5 to 10 abovenamed at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31864

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2048 of 1927.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, a Joint Stock Company .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
JAN MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA MIYA KHANDWANI..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in three lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the Fourth day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. I.

PROPERTY AT WEST AGRIPADA.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being Plots No. 70 and 70A of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay registered in of the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and Cadastral Survey No. 1695 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134(1), 4134 (1A) and Street Nos. 79 and 70A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North and West by the said Gilder Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said estate and on the South by Sutar Street.

LOT NO. II.
PROPERTY AT DURGA STREET, MAHIM.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent and newly assessed land or ground with the messuage tenements dwelling houses or bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Durga Street at Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3577 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9, 10, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 135 New Nos. 11847, 11848, 11849, 11850, 11851, 11854, 11855, 11856, 11857, 11858, 11859, 11860, 11861, 11862, 11863, and 16699, Old Survey Nos. 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and New Survey Nos. 1|51, 13|51, 11|51, 14|51, 17|51, 16|51, 16A|51, 16B|51, 15|51, 18A|51, 19|51, 2|49 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1093, 1095, 1096, of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5279 (1), 5294, 5295, 5297, 5298 to 5300, 5305, 5306, 5307(1), 5322 and Street Nos. 19, 35, 37, 45-46, 47 and 62 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a private passage partly by the property of J. D. Cruz partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Abdulla Miva Haji Ahmed Khandwani, on or towards the West partly by Sea Shore and partly by the Mahomedan Burial ground, on or towards the North partly by the Oart of Dwarkanath Bhaoo partly by a public passage and partly by Government ground and on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Abdulla Miya Ahmed Khandwani, partly by a public passage and partly by the said Mahomedan Burial ground.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground and newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage or tenement dwelling house or stable standing thereon situate, lying and being in Durga Street at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8 New No. 11847, Old Survey No. 8, and New Survey No. 1|51 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1370 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5299 (2), and Street No. 39A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public Street on or towards the West and North by the Oart of Dwarkanath Bhaoo and on or towards the South by a private passage.

LOT NO. III.
PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the western side of Doongri Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 825, 325, New Nos. 6562, 6563 Old Survey Nos. 138, 138 and New Survey No. 2713, 2713 and bearing Cadastral No. 954 of Mandvi Division Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1318 and Street No. 252 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Bodha Dossa.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with a shed standing thereon situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the Western Side of Doongri Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 823, New No. 6559, Old Survey No. 139 and New Survey No. 2713 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 954 of Mandvi Division assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1319, Street No. 250 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the Sweepers' passage on the North by the property of Waghji Cooverji on the South by the property firstly mentioned.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31864

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2029 of 1928 (O. S.).

(1) CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS, (2) VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS and (3) VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJI, all of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing respectively at Napean Sea Road, Kalkadevi Road and Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) The ADVOCATE-GENERAL of Bombay, having his Office in the High Court Buildings, within the Fort, Bombay, (2) VALLABHDAS MEGHJI JADHAVJI and (3) DEVIDAS MADHAVJI THAKERSI, the former of Varvala, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Varvala in Gaikavar's Territory, and the latter of Bombay and Varvala, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other Inhabitants of Varvala, and (4) Rao Bahadur SOONDERDAS NARANDAS, of Bombay and Varvala, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Kalkadevi Road, outside the Fort, Bombay .... Defendants.

To,

The Inhabitants of Varvala.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 6th day of February, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that this Suit has been filed and an Originating Summons has been taken out in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs against the Advocate-General of Bombay and the 2nd and 3rd Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all the other inhabitants of Varvala for the determination of the following questions:—

(1) Whether the surplus income in the hands of the trustees should be applied in giving help
   (a) to poor Hindu students in the shape of School Fees, School Books and Scholarships,
   (b) to poor Hindu widows and
   (c) to Hospitals for Hindus by providing beds for indoor patients.
(2) Whether the Scheme should be amended accordingly
   and
(3) Whether the Plaintiffs' costs of this Suit and the summons should be provided for and

that the hearing and final disposal of this Suit and Originating Summons has been fixed for the 25th day of March, 1929.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of March, 1929.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31927

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 719 of 1927.

HIRALAL MAGANLAL and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
V/S
KALLIANJI DAMODAR and Others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1929, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Thursday the 11th day of April, 1929, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, containing an area of five hundred and twenty eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 33 of the Soparibag Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a Road twenty six feet in width on the South by a Road twenty-six feet in width on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by plot No. 34 of the said Estate leased to Tricumdas Kallianji which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2/2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74/102 Parel, Sewri division and is with the diamensions and abuttals thereof together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 586 (1) Street No. 3 in rear.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. KHANDWALA CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 85, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1929.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner

3,891

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1892 of 1928.

Messrs. WASUDEO PARSHARAM WAGH, a firm .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) TATYAJI VISHNU SAMANT, (2) SHANTARAM VISHNU SAMANT, (3) ANAND TATYAJI SAMANT, and (4) PARSHARAM TATYAJI SAMANT .....Defendants.

TO,

SHANTARAM VISHNU SAMANT,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you and others for decree for the sum of Rs. 2,238-4-0 with interest at 9 per cent per annum on Rs. 2,053 - from 18th July, 1928, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum the Decree against the Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 to be limited to their interest in the joint family property and the joint family business herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are summoned by the High Court to appear in the Court on the 19th day of April, 1929, at 11 O'clock Standard Time in person or by an Advocate with all your witnesses and documents. The day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and in default of your appearance as aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1929.

SAMANT & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31936

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age. Functional Inpotency etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—303,Kalbadevi Rd.,Bombay.

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on 11 April, 2017

THROUGH JAPANESE EYES

Reprisal Against Yarn Protection Duty Threatened

TRUTH ABOUT JAPANESE COMPETITION

Allegations Against Indian Millowners

Two years ago, the Bombay Mill Owners' Association passed resolutions denouncing Japan for all manner of unfair trade practices. The picture revealed by this campaign was remarkable. India is one of the great cotton-producing countries of the world, with a protected home market of 350,000,000 consumers capable of absorbing all the yarns and textiles its numerous mills and handloom industries can turn out. The Japanese, in their quest for raw materials, purchased one-third of the cotton crop of India, carried it to Japan where they spun it into yarns, or wove it into cloth, shipped the finished product back to India, paid the 11 per cent. import duty, excise taxes and other dues levied for the protection of the home industry and undersold the Bombay mills in their own territory. In addition, the Japanese invaded and took away their nearby and profitable export markets in Africa and the Near East.

Steeped in the sharp practices that characterize Asiatic business methods generally the Bombay mill owners assumed that the Japanese followed the same time-honored traditions. They raved, "reviled the street" and called upon High Heaven and the British Raj to witness the wickedness of the wily Japanese and demanded the imposition of a discriminatory tariff that would shut them out of the Indian market.

The Indian mill-owners had a plausible grievance, Although Japan had accepted the convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919 regarding hours of work she had failed to ratify it put it into operation. The Japanese were working their cotton mills 22 hours a day in day and night shifts. Eighty per cent of the mill-workers of Japan are female. The Japanese male, considers spinning and weaving as essentially feminine tasks and beneath his dignity. The textile industries of Japan are therefore entirely dependent upon female labour for their successful operation.

Here was something the Bombay millowners could make a case out of and they made the most of it. They declared that the women of Japan were sweated, underpaid, herded into unsanitary shacks, poorly fed, cheaply clothed, ruined in health and sent home from the factories moral and physical wrecks. The Japanese cotton industry they asserted was favoured by high protective tariffs, tax exemptions, subsidies, secret rebates and other governmental assistance which enabled the products of its mills to compete successfully in the Indian market. The campaign was a vicious indictment of Japan's business methods and morals, and the fight was carried even to the League of Nations in order to compel Japan to carry out her "international obligations."

SPECIAL VISIT.

The Publisher of The Far Eastern Review, then in England, made a special visit to Bombay for the purpose of investigating conditions on the ground. It did not take long to ascertain outstanding facts which had been soft-pedalled by the Indian and British press. The Bombay mill industry, managed by Parsee and Gujrati directors and foremen, was honey combed with nepotism, graft, mismanagement, disorganization, gross inefficiency, appalling dishonesty and an utter disregard for the first principles of humanity in its treatment of labour.

The prevailing caste system in India makes impossible any humane treatment of labour under native management and the character of this labour (the most ignorant and debased in the world), makes difficult anybetterment of its living conditions. After a month investigating the Bombay industry, it was not difficult to understand why Japan was able to compete successfully against such a system. In a series of articles published in the September 1926 number of The Far Eastern Review, he made it clear that Japan's success in India was due entirely to her superier business methods and organization. In this connection, he described the origin of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association and pointed out that "whatever success had been attained in building up an export market for Japanese yarn and piece goods, is the direct result of mutnal aid and protection combined with organized buying and selling methods within the trade itself. "The earlier disaster which had befallen the Japanese industryhad led to its thorough and systematic readjustment through reorganization of management, amalgamation of the mills and the creation of a mutual benefit fund for emergency allowances on exported goods. In addition to this complete organization of the industry he invited attention to the existence of the three purchasing and selling organizations with branches in all the producing and sales centers of India and elsewhere.

As far as India was concerend, he emphasized the operation of the Japan Cotton Trading Company (Nippon Menkwa), and the Oriental Cotton Trading Company (Toyo Menkwa, a Mitsui subsidiary), which handled over fifty per cent. of the raw cotton exported from India to Japan and a large proportion of the imports of yarns and picee goods. Both of these companies, he pointed out, were backed by ample capital, and in the position to purchase raw material in large quautities whenever the market was favorable.

UNEXCELLED ADVANTAGES.

An idea of the efficiency of one of these organizations was emphasized by the publication of a full page map showing over 160 cities and towns in India where the Oriental Cotton Trading Company had its gins and its permanent agents and representative tives. Because of this widespread purchasing and selling organization, in all the principal producing and consuming districts of India, throwing them into intimate relationship with every class connected with the cotton industry from theraw product to the finished material and its marketing he pointed out that Japan enjoyed the most unexcelled advantages over its competitors. In open competition against such scientific management the graftridden mill industry of Bombay stood no chance.

To our knowledge, this was the first time that any foreign investigator had invited attention to this remarkable phase of Japan's commercial development. It was only natural that this statement should invite comment and it was to be expected that objection would be taken to our conclusions by British writers. We will pass over the undignified attacks upon the Publisher of The Far Eastern Review indulged in by the editor of a British news paper published in Japan, simply recalling attention to the controversy and the following words terminating one of his tirades :

"It would be interesting to know what qualifications Mr. Rea has for comparing the efficiency of the Indian and Japanese mills. He must do Japan quite a lot of harm one way or another."

The Publisher of the Far Eastern Review, felt that a great injustice had been done to Japan by the circulation of the uncalled-forpropaganda emanating from Bombay and endeavred by appealing tot he facts to clarify the situation and absolve her from charges that no country could stagger under and preserve its commercial standing in the outside world. We are satisfied that facts, as then presented by this magazine, served to stimulate the British into conducting an expert and painstaking investigation into all phases of the Japanese cotton industry in order to discover how with all the odds seemingly against her, Japan's cotton products could successfully compete with the older and more firmly established British industry in markets which, for generations, had been under their control.

In answer to Bombay's charges of inhuman treatment of her female mill operatives and all the other cooked-up and imaginary stories designed to discredit Japan, the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association cordially invited the Indian mill-owners to send a committee to Japan as their guests to see for themselves how the industry was conducted. Japan had nothing to conceal and wellcomed an investigation. Bombay declined to accept the invitation, preferring to wage its campaign of vilification on the strength of stories, which if contradicted by unimplachable evidence would have placed their own mill industry and commercial methods in a most unenviable light.

A BRITISH INVESTIGATION.

Characteristic, however, of their traditional spirit of fairness, we find that the British have carried out on their own initiative an exhaustive investigation of Japan's cotton industry and, reduced to essentials. their findings constitute a complete vindication of Japan's commercial hononr and a recognition that if the British industry is to survive if the intense competition for world markets, it must follow Japan's example in business organization or go under in the struggle.

At a meeting of the Manchester Statistical Society held in December last year, Mr. Barnard Ellinger, C.B.E., read a paper of the subject of "Lancashire's Declining Trade with China," with special reference to the growing competition on the part of Japan, Mr. Ellinger, came to the same conclusion that The Far Eastern Review lhad arrived at the year before, summing up his address by urging Lancashire to become as enterprising and inventive as she was from 1900 to 1913 and attributing the two main causes of the loss of British cotton goods trade in China to the fact that while Japan had been enormously energetic in invention and enterprise the British had been singularly lacking in those qualities as far as the cotton trade was concerned, failing to adapt the organization of the industry as a whole to changing conditions etc.

Shortly after Mr. Ellinger's address, the President of the British Yarn Association, Mr. J. L. Tattersall, reviewing the cotton spinning posicion for the year, called attention to the completeness of combination in the Japanese industry and urgedthe crieation of similar organizarion in Great Britain. "The Japanese," Mr. Tattersall said, "place the buying of their cotton and the selling of their yarn in the hands of a corporation, and purchases are made in the cotton fields or at the gins, not only in the United States, but in East Africa, India and China and the ships which bring them the raw material carry manufactured products to the same markets....." Further on, he said, "it is obvious that the cotton trade of Great Britain attaches far too much importance to individual freedom of action. The day is past when each can get satisfactory results by isolated action, and the day for close co-operation has come."

The British Cotton Yarn Association followed the above statement by coducting a thorough investigation of the Japanese cotton industry and, as a result has recently issued an interesting and comprehensive report on its findings. The feature of this highly technical trade document which commands attention, is its frank recognition of the point made by Far Eastern Eastern Review that Japan's superior business methods is the main reason whyshe has been able to compete successfully with British cotton manufacturers in their own markets. This official report stands out in sharp rleief to the vicious anti-Japanese propaganda originating in India that was circulated in England two years ago and accepted at its face value by conservative British newspapers who even went so far as to advocate the intervention of the League of Nations in order to penalize Japan for her "inhuman treatment of labour and to stop the transport of the products of sweated labour in other countries," etc.

OFFICIAL CORROBORATION.

With this array of expert evidence exonerating Japan from the malicious charges originated by the Bombay Mill Owners, it would seem that there is little more to be said. But ontop of these statements clarifying Japan's position, comes another which must from its very nature carry the stamp of official approval. Mr. W. B. Cunningham, who, for some years, has been the British Consul at Osaka (the heart of Japan's textile industry) is exceptionally qualified to express an opinion on this subject.

Mr. Cunningham briefly traded the growth of the cotton industry in Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. This he considered, was one of the main reasons for the strength of the industry as a whole, since the large importers of raw cotton were also the principal exporters of piece goods and were more or less directly interested in the actual production of the goods.

Summing up, Mr. Cunningham attributed the success of the industry in foreign markets not to the size of the individual unit, but rather to the way in which its resources were co-ordinated of the Japan Cotton Spinners Association and by the by the various combines within the industry.

So we come to the end of another anti-Japanese campaign which for several years was waged by the Indian and British Press against a competitor. The evidence exculpating Japan from the charges of unfair competition, sweated labour, inhuman treatment of women and other unethical practices, coming from British sources, is final. That the British cotton trade has seen fit to follow the example of Japan in co-ordinating its manifold activities under an organisation specially designed and incorporated to compete with Japan, is a high tribute to the business efficiency and commercial integrity of a nation that only a few decades ago emerged from a feudal era to enter upon career of industrial activity.

It seems a pity that the facts brought out by the British investigation of Japan's cotton industry came too late to influence the Indian Government's decision on tariff revision for, notwithstanding every honourable effort of the Japanese to answer and counteract the campaign waged against them, the Indian Legislative Assembly last year passed a tariff bill raising the import duty on the coarser grades of yarn to a point which shuts the Japanese products from the Indian market. The reason set forth for this tariff revision by the Indian Government is, "the prevention of unfair competition from Japan."

WHO PAYS THE PRICE?

Who is the loser? Last year, Japan, purchased more than half the raw cotton exported from India, valued at Y320,000,000, or one-third of the total cotton of the country. Nine million Indians are employed in cotton cultivation in India. Three million are therefore engaged in groing this staple for the Japanese market. The export of Japanese cotton yarns to India is scarcely ten percent of the value of the raw cotton purchased by Japan from India, but in order toprotect the Bombay mills against a competition representing Y30,000,000, the Indian Government has invited a loss in the export of raw cotton that in time may have a more disastrous effect on the economy of the country than the slight, temporary advantage extended to a group of poorly located and mismanaged mills.

The effect of this discriminartory tariff against Japan (on grounds that have since been proven false by British investigators) depriving her of the Indian market for low grade yarns, will be to drive the Japanese mills to the spinning of finer counts and the weaving of high grade piece goods that must find export outlets in competition with Lancashire. It means further, that Japan will increase her purchases of American and Egyptian cotton and, as she adjusts herself to the manufacture of high grade goods, her importations of coarse Indian cotton will correspondingly decrease. This is exactly what is happening and although the fight for new markets in competition with Lancashire will be a stiff one, there is little doubt that in the long run, Japan will make progress. Whatever gains made by Japan along these lines must be at the expense of Lancashire.

It is the early to hazard an opinion as to the ultimate reaction of India's discriminatory tariff upon her own prosperity. These things have a way of adjusting themselves. For many years, Japan has been importing over 200,000 tons of pig iron from India, providing an outlet that has contributed to the continuous and profitable operation of India's heavily subsidized steel industry. The erection of new blast furnaces in Japan increasing her pig-iron producing capacity by 700,000 tons annually and the contract entered into with the Australian Iron & Steel Company for the delivery of 10,000,000 tons of ore in the next ten years, would seem to indicate that it is not always good policy to intentionally insult and penalize a customer whose purchases have done so much to build up the prosperity of a country, especially when the same products can be as readily obtained from other sources.

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 4 lb. 4 oz. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote :—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

Speedy Recovery

HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-19-29

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

WHAT PRICE GLORY

WITH

EDMUND LOWE, DOLORES DEL RIO, VICTOR McLAGLEN.

WILLIAM FOX SUPER MASTERPIECE.

Here is a drama of two men whose passions are aroused to such a pitch over a slip of a girl that they get cards to see which one will live—and love—and which will die!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE SMASHING COMEDY SUCCESS'

80% Dramatic and Comedy Dialogues.
20% Synchronized Sound Effects.

GIVE AND TAKE

Universal's Special Production featuring

GEORGE SIDNEY

of Cohen and Kelly's Fame and

JEAN HERSHOLT.

YOU'LL LAUGH TILL YOU CRY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

SANTORO'S

World Famous

ITALIAN MARIONETTES

Assisted by the

ITALIAN OPERATIC SINGERS

Admission Including Tax

Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2

Matinee Prices Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, As. 9

Id Holidays Attraction

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

At 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

A Picture of glamorous revelry and exotic beauty

"SULTANESS OF LOVE"

All in nature colour Brillian Eastern Dances

Also showing

2 Reels Comedy aad "The Days Folly"

NEXT SATURDAY

EDDIE POLO

IN

"HANDS UP"

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from Liverpool Head Office this morning:—

"Outside estimates February consumption 594,000. Market acting more two sided."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 12.

March	21.10—.10
May	21.11—.10
July	20.65—.66
October	Unquoted
December	20.39—.92
Middling Spot	21.35—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 12

March	20.20—.19
May	20.43—.10
Middling Spot	20.19—.19

NEW YORK.

Nek York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	21.25
May	21.26
July	20.76
New York, 11-45 a.m.	
March	21.19
May	21.22
July	20.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 12. Opening	Closing.
March	10.77	10.74—.08
April		10.79—.67
May	10.80	10.85—.07
June		10.84—.06
July	10.88	10.85—.06
August		10.79—.06
September		10.75—.04
October	10.69	10.69—.05
November		10.63—.06
December		10.66—.66
January	10.65	10.65—.65
February		10.65—.61
March		10.65—.63
Middling Spot		11.07—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales. Liverpool, March 12.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 12.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.75—.05
Scinde, Fine	8.00—.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.25—.05
Bengal, Good	7.50—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.75—.05
Bengal, Fine	8.00—.05
Oomra, Good	8.10—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.40—.65
Oomra, Fine	8.70—.65
Broach, Fully Good	9.30—.05
Broach, Fine	9.55—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.80—.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 12.
March	17.89+.01
May	18.22—.11
July	18.49+.11
October	18.53—.09
November	18.75—.03
December	18.19—.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.75—.15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, March 12.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£24-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£136
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£58
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-3/8
Conversion Loan	£75-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£66-3/4
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 13.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Gange Ghat	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh		0 15 9
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand) Per lb.		0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)		0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	10 15 0
9898	,,	10 15 0
9797	,,	0 9 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 0 3
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery paid & Sellers April 28/6

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers May/August 29/

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 18-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 12.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spt	26
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

Ba. Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 12.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 12.

T T Berlin on London	20.45
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-4/
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	32.90
T T Milan on London	92.62
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.25
T T London on Prague	163.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers March 43/9

Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. 43/4-1/2

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Afloat paid & further buyers 46/6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/03/4 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 12.

Copper, Braziers	£98-1/2
Yellow Metal	£77
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£218-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 12.

Demand Bills 485.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl.	£8/11/3
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl.	£18/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Shipment Buyers Mar/Apl.	£18/7/6

LINSEED

London, March 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl.	£13/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£13/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.— Shipment Hull Sellers Mar/Apl.	£15/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl.	£19/5/0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/9 Lowest Rs. 53/5 Closing Rs. 53/6/6

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/11/3 Lowest Rs. 4/10/1½ Closing Rs. 4/10/4½

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/9 Lowest Rs. 54/3 Closing Rs. 54/4

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13/3/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.923 inches (.004 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 000.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.3 degrees (1.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees (2.5 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 1

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All the time!

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GOLDEN IN QUALITY

100% PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

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Bombay Chronicle

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

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WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI

Favourites Have a Turn

Holiday-makers mustered strong at Mahaluxmi to witness racing of a moderate order. Backers more than held their own, so that it was a profitable outing for most people.

The events were in the nature of consolation events for horses who had not won a race this season.

The Kolhapur stable had one of its occasional successes when Zeebar won the five-furlong dash for the Syrian Plate which was a useful lot of sprinters in opposition.

Luck again favoured Mr. Eve, for his Well Copped won the Scaltbeck Handicap and The Typhoon and Gallant Gael filled minor placings in their respective races.

Walker had a turn among the jockeys. He rode Well Copped to victory in the popular Eve jacket and won the Tickford Park Plate on Long Reign for Mr. Pine.

Moon Spark and Chankha disputed favouritism in the Teheran Plate, Division I. The former, who was unlucky to miss a placing last week, was ridden by Balla Bellai and the change of riders proved effective for Mr. Wadia's useful three-year old won comfortably from the late finishing Plassey. Ariff plenty way came with a fine run to beat Chankha out of a placing.

Riyad II improved on a recent third by winning the second division of the Teheran Plate wherein he had the favourite, Lion, well beaten. St. Andrew's Eve, who has been running prominently in recent essays, took a minor placing. The winner is owned by Mr. Dhalla and is obviously a speedy youngster.

Asad Pasha was duly compensated for a series of narrow defeats when he won the third division of the Teheran Plate from 14 others. Barnett took him to the front early and easily resisted the challenge of Zummar and Warwick. The favourite, Cardinal, was finishing on, but the distance was obviously too short for him.

The race for the Elston Handicap saw Friargate justify a strong backing. The son of Friar Marcus ran pounds better than on his first outing and easily stayed the challenge of Bright Story. Bohemia failed to carry her big weight and tailed away after chasing the winner until the turn for home.

Mr. Eve's representatives filled the most important berths in the Scaltbeck Handicap. Well Copped getting home by a short margin from his stable mate The Typhoon. Highness, the favourite, was again unfortunate, for he was hampered and baulked for a passage when making his chllenging effort, but he was full of running and secured a remunerative placing.

There was an interesting race for the Tickford Park Plate which fell to the first market choice Long Reign—a rangy chestnut, son of Monarch, who easily accounted for Co-respondent and Gallant Gael. He had run once previously and was unplaced, but has improved beyond recognition. Gamvros made a late bid, but would have done better over a longer course.

The Kolhapur jacket was to the fore in the Syrian Plate for which some of the fastest Arabs in training compelled Zeebar was a popular winner, but he had much the best of an indifferent start and kept Radha'a and Amij at bay. The latter was not as well away as usual, but made up ground gamely to secure a minor berth.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK, 7-11, Balla Balsi 1
Messrs Heath and W Bird's PLASSEY, 8-3, Devasingh 2
H H the Mir of Khairpur's ARIFF, 8-10, Rosario 3
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Chankha, 8-11, Garib Guljar 4

Also ran:—Silver Dawn 8-11, Arabian Sun 8-10, Sahara 8-10, Adham Pasha 8-10, Krishan II 8-10, Lohagad 8-6 car 8-7, Leila 8-4, Hadba Inzhi 8-4 car 8-5, Biarritz 8-3, Molly King 3-2, Money Maker 7-11 car 8-2, and Beyrakdar 7-7.

Not run:—Karikata 8-10 and Mahsub 7-11.

The race:—On setting down Moon Spark led from Hadba Inzhi, Molly King, Biarritz and Beyrakdar. They continued in this order till well round the turn where Moon Spark left them to score by a small margin from the late finishing Plassey. Ariff secured third place in front of Chanka.

Won by head, 2 lengths, neck.
Time:—1 min 22 4/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 38-8 for win, and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 59 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 23 for places.
Favourite:—Moon Spark.
Winner trained by Dr. S K Pillay.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD II, 7-7, Behsman 1
Mr Yussuff Haroon's LION, 8-4, Silbritt 2
Mr Eve's ST. ANDREW'S EVE, 8-10, Donnelly 3
Mr Kuddur Abbas' Good Luck, 7-7, J Rosen 4

Also ran:—Sialkot 9-1, Hishan 8-13, Birbal 8-11, Arrogant 8-11, Joyfuss 8-10, Dorothy 8-4, Kantaka 8-4, Amran 8-0 car 8-1, Robinhood 8-0, Rajee 8-0, Zamruj 7-12, Saif 7-11, Khalil Khan 7-11 and Vito 7-7.

Not run:—Buick 8-2.

The race:—Good Luck forced the pace from St. Andrew's Eve, Lion, Riyad II and Kantaka with Dorothy last. As they Swung round Lion took charge, but Riyad II soon collared him and won easily. St. Andrew's Eve just managed to run Good Luck out of third place.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, head.
Time:—1 min 22 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 83 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 62-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 40 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 7 and Rs. 29 for places.
Favourite:—Lion.
Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr Basheer Mahomed's ASAD PASHA, 8-8, Barnett 1
Mr Sheriff Ahni's ZUMMAR, 9-3, S Black 2
Mr J A Wadia's WARWICK, 8-8, Khalil 3
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's Cardinal, 9-3, Howell 4

Also ran:—Najmat-al-Sharq 9-5, The Show Boat 8-12, The Student Prince 8-7, Royal Ace 8-12, Madha 8-11, Shailan 8-11, Karim Khan 8-8, Hashim 8-8, Newfoundland 8-4, Mulazim 8-2 and Sunny Day 7-11.

Not run:—Gentle Prince 8-13, Infeman II 8-12, Misshan 8-8 and Sipirea 8-0.

The race:—A straggling start saw Royal Ace flash out for a space. Then Najmat-al-Sharq and Asad Pasha showed the way to Madha, Warwick and The Show Boat with Mulazim out of it. Entering the straight Asad Pasha forged ahead and easily disposed of Zummar and Warwick.

Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, head.
Time:—1 min 21 4/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 78 and Rs. 21-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 10 for places.
Favourite:—Cardinal.
Winner trained by Cumberally.

THE ELSTON HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr G McElligott's FRIARGATE, 7-6, R Stokes 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BRIGHT STORY, 9-2, Barnett 2
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's JAYANTI, 7-6, S Black .. 3
Mr Mahomed Tacki's Golden Charm, 7-13, Behsman 4

Also ran:—Bohemia 9-6, The Fliver 8-12 and Meena 8-9.

Not run:—Prince Arthur 8-11.

The race:—Bohemia was the smartest away, but Friargate soon worked to the front and made the pace hot from Bohemia, Jayanti and The Fliver. Friargate maintained his lead and won as he liked from the fast finishing Bright Story.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min 13 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, and Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 37 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 12 and Rs. 19 for places.
Favourite:—Bohemia.
Winner trained by E S Godfrey.

THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II which have not won a race of over one mile after 31st March, 1928, and all horses in Class III.

Mr Eve's WELL COPPED, 9-3, A C Walker 1
Mr Eve's THE TYPHOON, 8-7, McQuade 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHNESS, 7-3, Stokes 3
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Trajanus, 9-5, Burn 4

Also ran:—Sunnyville 9-8, Chrysolite 9-5, Sinhagad 8-6, Riverine 8-1, Golden Wattle 7-11 and Italian Poet 7-1.

Not run:—Chapatti 7-8.

The race:—Highness was slowly away and tailed off the field for some time. Italian Poet set the pace to The Typhoon, Sunnyville, Trajamus and Well Copped. Italian Poet increased his lead at the half mile and led by lengths into the straight. In the run home Well Copped came through and challenging The Typhoon just won. Highness was baulked for a passage, but just got up in time to finish third.

Won by head, 1/2 length, short heat.
Time:—2 mins 6 2/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 25-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 14 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 16-8 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 7 for places.
Favourite:—Highness.
Winner trained by C Jennings.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class I which have not been placed in any race since 30th October, 1928, and all horses in Class II.

Mr Pine's LONG REIGN, 8-1, A C Walker 1
Mr W Bird's CO-RESPONDENT, 8-2, Sibbritt 2
Mr Eve's GALLANT GAEL, 8-6, Donnelly 3
Mr P B Avasia's Gamvros, 7-6, S Black 4

Also ran:—Star of India 9-7, Eclair 8-0, Poor Scats 9-2, Starboard 8-13, Cul de Sac 8-9, Phare 8-4, William's Mount 7-9 and Four Square 7-8.

Not run:—Kishore 8-6 and Bayonne 8-6.

The race:—Cul de Sac worked to the front followed by Four Square, Long Reign and Phare. Co-respondent raced in the bunch while Poor Scats was badly out of it. The leaders weakened at the head of the straight where Long Reign took command and easily kept Co-respondent at bay. Gallant Gael secured third place in front of Gamvros.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, short head.
Time:—1 min 25 3/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 33-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 17 for places.
Favourite:—Long Reign.
Winner trained by E S Godfrey.

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZEEBAR, 9-6, Perkins 1
Messrs E H Ghazala and Mahomed Jamoor's RADHA'A, 9-9, Barnett 2
Mr Hamid Jamoor's AMIJ, 9-7, Behsman 3
Messrs Hetah and W Bird's Mashalla, 8-2, Sibbritt 4

Also ran:—Robert 10-3, Ballard 8-5, Amin 6-12, Gooliab 8-11, Shamsuzzaman 8-8, Amara 8-7, Kanze 7-6, Hamoud 7-3, Mahdoor 7-3, Good Gold 6-12, Arden 6-12 and Orange Prince 6-12.

Not run:—Dilawar Beg 9-3, Sarsan 8-12 and Ferdinand 6-12.

The race:—A poor start saw Mashalla slowly away. Kanze led from Zeebar, Radha'a and Shamsuzzaman with Amij badly placed. Zeebar took command at the head of the straight and easily pegged back Radha'a and Amij who made up much ground.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time:—1 min 6 3/5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 50 for win, and Rs. 32, Rs. 34 and Rs. 20 for places.
Favourite:—Zeebar bracket.
Winner trained by Shripati.

A FATAL OVERDOSE OF OPIUM

How a young Hindu woman succumbed to the effects of opium-poisoning which she took as an antidote to stomach-pain was narrated at the Coroner's Cou on Wednesday. It appeared from evidence that Walibai the deceased was residing with her husband Virsi Jetha at Matunga. On Tuesday she was suddenly taken ill, and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she made a statement that she had taken some opium which was brought for baby to alleviate her stomach pain. As the Opium was taken in overdose she died subsequently. The Jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

Bhikha Rama, (18) employed in a bakery at Grant Road was going along Lamington Road on Tuesday night when he was knocked down by a motor car No. Y4314 driven by Jogendrasingh. Bhika was removed by Sub Inspector Alim to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. Jogendrasingh has been arrested and would be charged for rash driving.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
Run 20th March, 1929
Distance One Mile
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Run 22nd March, 1929
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Goveror's Hospital Fund for Bombay—Annual meeting—Secretariat, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 15.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 16.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Annual Social Gathering of the Youngmen's Parsi Association, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Mr. BHAGWANDAS DAYARAM SHAH, B.A., Superintendent, Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School, died Wednesday morning. Uthamna ceremony will take place this evening (Thursday) at 5 p.m (S.T.) at Boarding Premises, Gowalia Tank.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients (male 308, females 328 and children 480) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mazgrol during the month of February last was 1116.

GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR BOMBAY.

The Meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretariat, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

MR. MANECKLAL VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge Chowpaty to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "What is Religion?" The lecture is open to the public.

LECTURE ON VEDANT PHILOSOPHY.

Under the auspices of Shri Ville-Parle Sanskrit Pathashala a public meeting was held in the premises of Gorwal Brahma-nivas at Vile-Parle on Sunday last when Mr. Gajanan Kashinath Desai Vaidya presided. Maha-Shivratra ceremony was observed, Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, Solicitor, delivered a public lecture on Vedant Philosophy. Mr. Manubhai narrated the ancient history of Arya Rishi Munis, and pointed the audience the valour and Adyatmic force possessed by them.

The President spoke on Yoga and cited many examples, Yogi-Mahatmas and their actions.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

The Governor has accepted the resignation of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and has nominated Mr. R. B. Ewbank, being an official, to be a member of the said Council. He has also accepted the resignation by Mr. C. S. C. Harrison C.I.E., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and has nominated Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the said Council.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATORS, MEETING.

The members of the managing committee of all the co-operative societies in Girgaum District (C and D Wards) will meet under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (the 17th instant) at the Servants of India Society's Hall Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, for an informal discussion on co-operative problems. Light refreshment also will be served.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN BHULESHWAR WARD.

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee is trying its bit to create a psychology for the boycott of foreign cloth in the district. For that purpose a procession was organised last Sunday, and encouraged by the success of the demonstaration it has decided to organise another big procession next Sunday (17th instant.). The procession will passed through all the important placees of the locality and collect foreign cloth. Khaddar will be sold and Congress members also will be enrolled.

LATE MR. RAGUNATH GOPAL SULE.

The sad news of the untimely death of Mr. Ragunath Gopal Sule who passed away at Badlapur, (Thana District) in the afternoon on Sunday last have just been received.

The deceased had by his untiring efforts and self sacrifice as a social reformer for over 12 years endeared himself to all the residents of Badlapur, both Hindus and Mahomedans. In 1926 when there was a local fracas between the Hindus and Mohamedans of this place over the alleged right of the Mohamedans to lead a procession of Bavati in the vicinity of Holis he displayed political wisdom and tact and brought about an amicable settlement of the long standing dispute between the rival communities. It was the deceased who stood foremost and established the great annual function of "Shivajayanti" Utsava at Badlapur.

ALL-INDIA ARSENAL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Arsenal Clerks' Association was held on Monday last in the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay. The Members of the Branch were "At-Home" to Khan Sahib R. Samson, the President of the Headquarters Association. The meeting proper began with an opening address by the President Mr. Elijah Joseph. Then the report for the period ending 31-12-28 which showed that the Branch had already made a good progress within the short period of its existence was unanimously adopted and all the other resolutions on the agenda were also passed "nem con". The members of the governing body for the current year also elected at the meeting.

STUDENTS' WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the "Non-official Tenants' Welfare Institute" there will be a Special General Meeting in the Improvement Trust Hall on Friday (15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to enable Non-Official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to support the non-official co-operative movement in their respective districts and also to promote the Municipal aided Housing and Peasants and Students' welfare movement without official control, when Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council, has kindly consented to preside. Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, Chief Organising Secretary will deliver a public lecture on "How to Establish Peasants' Swaraj and promote Students' welfare movement" by developing Non-official Co-operative propaganda.

STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference have resolved to convene the next annual session of this Conference in Bombay in the last week of April.

This session will have to face these issues. Nothing but sustained agitation, a ceaseless stream of sacrifices, and a united unbroken front on the part of the organised people of the Indian States can secure their rights.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 13
Latest quotation not received.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, March 13.
1st Settement	59 1 0
2nd Settlement	59 3 0

Under the Cloc

(BY TWINKLE.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 192

The colloquy between Colonel Crawford and Pundit Motilal Nehru during the debate on the National Demand throws a flood of light on the mentality of the European group in the Legislature and the vested interests they represent. Colonel Crawford said that the Pundit had made his position clear, but he had again sat on the "fence".

How a person can be acknowledged to have made his position clear and yet be accused immediately of again sitting on the fence, is a proposition difficult to understand.

But the grievance of Colonel Crawford and Company came out later in the debate. The honest and gallant member complained that the European interests were not invited to the All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta.

Pundit Motilal could easily deny this charge. He said it was not a fact that the invitation was not sent.

Colonel Crawford shifted his ground. "I admit," he said. "The Pundit is right but he made no effort to get us to take to his Conference."

So that is the Pundit's fault. And the only way in which he could "get" them was. Ipresume, to accept their contention that they must remain

for the sake of poor India Trustees.

Have you heard about the of the suburbs?" A correspon this journal dilates upon the vi certain creatures whom he ca "dying creatures of God" wi derable warmth.

He says they come, "these villains disturbing our har rest after a day's work "in bat after battalions." Who are they

Who but the mosquitos! respondent is struck by thei dious music". I must confess not. He enquires about the re get rid of these "musical" bo

Well, the Panama Canal now practically immune from It all depends upon a people's If they treat their streets as du allow water to stagnate, spit an they like and have no consid for other people's feelings, m have no consideration for them.

Chemical science is ready t effectively with mosquitos, bu preliminary condition is that ple must change some of their ha

No morning "babul-stick" parade the street with the result of the cleaning operations distributed a savoury relics on the street and times on the passers-by. If at this reform is possible, mosquito be largely impossible.

Big Man (fiercely) "I under you said I look like the devil. Is so?"

Small Man—"Gosh, no, I have ver even seen the devil."

FOUR MILLS STILL ON STRIKE

Police Precautions

IDD PASSES OFF SMOOTHLY

Many mills in the city still on strike owing to the industrial disputes. The Textile, Spring, Fazalbhoy, Currimbhoy and Pabani mills remained closed on Wednesday, while the Pearl and Crescent Mills worked partially.

The police arrangement on account of the Ramzan Id was excellent and in the mill area as well as in many other parts of the city a special police posse was posted to maintain law and order. The localities of mosques were specially guarded, during the Id prayers by the police constables. The day, however, passed of smoothly without any incident.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK

New York March 13.

The New York Futures market opened at a rise of 13 points in sympathy with strong Liverpool advices and improved further on scattered buying. As the day advanced there was extensive profit taking which wiped off all the rise and prices were quoted 6 points below previous closing towards the close there was a steady feeling and prices closed at a rise of 1 point.

New York March 13.

Previous Closing Rate	21 12
To-day's Opening Rate	21 25
Difference	+ 13
To-day's Closing Rate	21 13
Difference	+ 01

Broach Expectations. Rs. 372 0 0

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, March 13.

The Liverpool market ruled very strong to-day on buying by recent sellers. The weather reports were mostly unfavourable. Owing to scarcity of contracts and trade buying the prices after opening at a decline of 1 point closed strong at a rise of 7 points.

The Liverpool is due to open 8 to 9 points lower on Thursday.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

To-day's report shows rain. Entire belt partly cloud very unfavourable. Mid-ling American closed 1 point higher at 11.03 while Egyptians ruled 16 points to 18.

Liverpool, March 13.

Previous Closing Rate	12.83
To-day's Opening Rate	10.93
Difference	
To-day's Closing Rate	11

Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1929.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND

—:o:—

The Legislative Assembly has once again declared in an unmistakable manner its complete want of confidence in the present system of Government in India. Despite the joint opposition of officials, Europeans and Indian communalists the Assembly carried Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion of censure against the present form of Government by a decisive majority of 63 votes against 52. If from the latter number are eliminated the nearly forty votes of officials and nominated members who are in no sense the true representatives of the people, and if allowance is made for the fact that several Muslim members, though thoroughly dissatisfied with the present system of Government, voted against the motion under the mistaken idea that voting for it would amount to supporting the Nehru Constitution in its entirety, the decision of the Assembly would be seen to be practically unanimous against Government. It is significant that those who voted for the motion include a number of Muslim members, like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Farooki, Maulvi Sayyed Murtaza, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Yusuf Imam, Mr. Kidwai, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Maulvi Mahammad Shafi and Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain and even Dr. Hyder.

These Muslim members may or may not have approved of the National Demand as formulated by the All-Parties' Conference in its entirety or of the communal settlement in that Constitution. But they rightly felt that they were not called upon in the Assembly to pronounce an opinion on that particular Constitution They were only to censure the present system of Government and the present Executive for not making adequate response to the repeated demand of the Assembly for the immediate introduction of responsible Government in the country and the appointment of a Round Table Conference to devise a scheme of such Government. That was the primary issue before the House. And by implication the issue on the constructive side was, in the words of Mr. Jinnah, "that full Dominion Status should be granted to India with such safeguards as may be acceptable to all sections of the people." The issue, in fact, was the same as in the year 1924 and 1925, when the Assembly submitted the National Demand to the Government. But since Government flouted the demand, refused to appoint a genuine Round Table Conference and imposed a foreign Commission on the country, the Assembly leaders had no other alternative than to appeal to the country to frame its own Constitution. The result is the All-Parties' Constitution, though it should be understood by all that it is not final in its details. It was unnecessary for anyone in the Assembly to make capital of the minor differences in the All-Parties' Conference with regard to communal representation, differences which have been steadily narrowed down these two years and which are bound to be completely removed in the near future. It was also unnecessary for Pandit Motilal Nehru to contend again and again that the Nehru report is acceptable to the Muslims. He was however, right in stating that "so far as the basic principle of the All-Parties' Constitution was concerned, the whole country and all shades of opinion, political, commercial and religious were fully agreed". The same point was endorsed by Mr. M. R. Jayakar when amidst general applause he observed: "whether we are Hindus or Mussalmans or Christians, we are united in our demand for the establishment as soon as possible of full responsible Government with proper and adequate safeguards for the minorities."

Government's opposition to the motion was feeble in the extreme. All that Mr. Crerar had to say on behalf of Government was that pending the report of the Simon Commission, the Government of India could do nothing more than co-operate with it. Well might Mr. Jinnah be constrained to say: "Is that all we have to listen to here and acquit you of the charge that you failed to take any steps towards making any adequate response to our repeated demands?" It may, however, be said to the credit of Government that their representative spoke in a very restrained manner. It was left to their supporters like Colonel Crawford to pretend that there were many national demands and to quote in defence Mr. Acharya of all persons, who perhaps himself did not understand what he said. The right reply to the charge of differences about minority representation was given by Mr. Jayakar who said: "It did not lie in the mouth of England to say that unless these disputes were settled and as long as the communities were not united, they could not give what was asked for. Let England declare that she would grant whatever was agreed upon between the two communities, then differences would solve themselves." Government know this very well and for that very reason they refuse to convene a genuine Round Table Conference. And they would not convene such a Conference unless Indian leaders do something more than carrying on constitutional debates and unless the people secure what Pandit Motilal Nehru called "the whip hand of the situation."

Now that the accredited representatives of the people in the Assembly have once again almost unanimously condemned the present system of Government and have reiterated the National Demand after denouncing the Commission meant to formulate the demand, what are the Government going to do? We shall not speculate what they will do, we can only say what they ought to do. There are some who see signs of dawning sense in the latest speech of Sir John Simon. In that speech, made at Ootacamund, Sir John said that the Commission was only to make "a fair, honest and sympathetic report to the Imperial Parliament" and that "it was not for the Commission to frame the future Constitution for India." And he added: "When they had made their report, when they had described what they had found,..... then it would be India's opportunity—which it had always been intended to be—to make her full contribution which is right and necessary to her future Constitution, which would be framed by Britain and India together" We certainly see more reasonableness in this speech than in Sir John's previous utterances but we cannot build much on that. It may or may not be an indication of the probability of Government convening a true Round Table Conference before it is too late. We would only say that it is not yet too late for Government to convene such a Conference. Whether they do so or not, the duty of the country is clear and that is to go on with the Congress programme with full steam ahead. Congressmen will also do well to listen to the following eloquent words of Mr. Jinnah: "I tell this House and the country outside, if you wish to live as decent men in this country, settle the Hindu-Muslim question. If you want to cease to be pariahs in the world, settle this question. If you settle it, you will acquire a sanction which the supreme authority of Parliament will have to take note of."

LIVING ON HOPES.

—:o:—

It was a dismal tale of repeated disappointments, of a step-motherly attitude shown by the Government of India, of unwillingness to help promptly the principal industry in this Presidency by the Government of Bombay which was unfolded in the speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Tuesday. Mr. J. B. Petit, the retiring Chairman, narrated the sad story of the Bombay textile industry losing the temporary advantage it had obtained in 1927, owing to the subsequent unsatisfactory conditions of the cloth and yarn markets. Still later owing to labour troubles, no advantage could be taken by local manufacturers of the drop in prices of Indian spot cotton and in Mr. Petit's opinion "the principal benefit of this cheap cotton has gone to Japan and Italy." The Government of Bombay could have helped the industry by contributing their share in promoting new lines of manufacture, but the concrete illustration furnished by Mr. Petit is indicative of their indifference. They have not yet found it possible to grant concessions to a local concern for the establishment of a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing factory.

The Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the current year, Mr. Mody, had a similar tale to narrate of the indifference of the local Government towards the textile industry. The Tariff Board, it will be recalled, had made out an effective case for a reduction of the town duty on cotton. What steps have the Government of Bombay taken to secure to the premier industry in this Presidency which is admittedly in great difficulties, even this partial relief? Mr. Mody rightly said that "long and ingenious" notes were being exchanged between the Government and the Corporation each trying to establish that the other should bear the loss in revenue arising from the recommended reduction of the duty to eight annas. While these epistolary essays continue, the industry suffers. But it lives on hopes, as Mr. Mody remarked, that justice may be done to it. It has to live on hopes too so far as the Government of India are concerned. The Indian Trade Mission recommended Trade Commissioners for India at certain important places abroad. Their appointment is long overdue, but so far nothing has been done. The new Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, had no kind word to say to cheer up at least with verbal sympathy Bombay's textile industrialists in his budget speech. On the contrary he made against them an accusation which is only partially true. The Finance Member said that the cotton mills suffered because instead of husbanding their profits during boom years, they had distributed them to shareholders. Mr. Mody said with reference to this "hoary belief" that during the last years, which included the period of abnormal prosperity, the distribution to shareholders was no more than 6-1/2 per cent. Instead of effective protection through legislation which is its legitimate demand, the Bombay textile industry has to suffer from this kind of criticism from the highest quarters of Government. It must continue to press for justice from Government, but we should suggest that it is its duty to take the fullest advantage of the present boycott campaign and exert its utmost to extend the distribution of its goods throughout the country by allying itself with the forces which seek to make the boycott effective.

INDIA FOR FUNDS.

—:o:—

"The British Indian Union in London proposes to arrange, in July, an exhibition of loaned paintings indicating the evolution of Indian art from the Ajanta period onwards to the present day. Mrs. Villers Stuart, with the assistance of Mr. Lawrence Binyon, has begun the collection of the paintings from the gallaries and collections, public and private. Reuter assures that the exhibition will be "the most comprehensive Indian art exhibition ever held in Europe." It will be, we are further allured, "the chief Indian social and artistic event of the London season." We do not pretend to know exactly the importance or necessity of an "Indian social and artistic event" for "the London season." The problems which confront intellectual India have not been hitherto known to have been understood, much less endeavoured to have been solved, by those who generally crave for social prominence in "the London season." Perhaps, the assistance from India is, as usual, considered, by our mentors abroad, unnecessary. They know what India ought to have. And, they will tell us what is good for us. It would be easy to understand their benevolence. It would be advisable to leave them alone, free to exercise their uncontrolled enthusiasm were it not for the fact that they expect India to gurantee the finance for their charitable adventure. They would like to approach India for funds, not for any intellectual or artistic assistance or guidance. Read what Reuter says about the thoughts and activities of our "friends" in the "British Indian Union" in London. "While it is impossible to obtain," we are asked to believe, "the loan of pictures from India, it is hoped that assistance will be forthcoming from that country for the Gurantee Fund now being raised." Can anything be clearer? Funds "will be forthcoming from that country." Is not "that country" promised the "chief Indian social and artistic event" of "the London season?" That should be enough. No effort need be made to enlighten that unfortunate country as to the names and reasons of the persons who decided for themselves that it was impossible to obtain the loan of pictures from India. None of our benefactors in the Union in London seems to worry about obtaining the sanction of public opinion in India before securing the Indan funds for their irresponsible venture. Nor is it considered necessary to enligten India as to the names and parties responsible for the "Gurantee Fund now being raised" in unknown quarters in London. Have they been promised their cheque from the India Office, or, the Government of India? Mr. Lindsay of the Trade Union Commissioner's Office and fame is here. He ought to know. Probably, he is too busy avoiding contact with Indian opinion and demands to enlighten Indian opinion. We suggest nothing in regard to the activities of the "British Indian Union." But we insist that definite information about the persons who have decided for themselves the impossibility of obtaining intellectual and artistic assistance from India must be forthcoming before assistance for the "Gurantee Fund" could be forthcoming from "that country." Was there ever an effort made in London by responsible persons to consult Indian opinion agout the neccessity, importance or management of the proposed exhibition in London? If it has not been so consulted, and there is no evidence to show it has been, consistently with her self-respect India cannot be expected to foot the bill for the impertinent and irresponsible "tamasha" for "the London season."

A GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY FOR BOMBAY

MUSINGS ON NEW FIELD OF RESEARCH.

—:o:—

(By S. H. Mistry.)

On Tuesday the 26th. February, 1929, at 6.10 p.m. the Bombay Geographical Society was born. It was an event of outstanding importance in the world history of Geography. The Geographical Societies Associations and the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Gottingen, London, Paris, New York and Washington hailed the advent of this new star in the geographical firmament with great delight; it is believed that the Leningrad Academy of Sciences contemplates striking a medal in its honour: the ghosts of Humboldt and Von Ritter arise in their graves and are seen to utter benedictions over the new birth. Distinguished explorers like Sir Aurel Stein, Commander Byrd Col. Losloff and Drs. Nansen and R. C. Andrews are going to vie with one another in order to secure the unique honour of being elected to the honorary membership of the Society in our city. The Society is going to have a library of its own and the enterprise is to be on such a scale that many geographers, geologists, botainsts and explorers are expected to arrive in Bombay with a view to making intensive research work, in which they will be greatly aided by the facilities that the proposed Library will provide.

VAST ACTIVITIES

There is already a great stir in all the seats of learning the world over, and the scientific world is on the tiptoe of expectations; they all eagerly await the momentous discoveries the B. G. S. will shortly be announcing to the world, and the general feeling is that they will far more materially contribute to our knowledge than all the past possessions of the geographical science. Our society is to have a President, a vice-President, a Secretary and Librarian, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee to attend to the Society's vast activities. Needless to say the Committee is composed of highly distinguished savants who are undisputed authorities in various branches of geographical science The President was happy that his cherished dream had been realised; the Vice-President was conscious of the great honour conferred upon him: the Secretary was proud of a singular achievement; and the Committee felt that they had a sacred duty to fulfil towards the science of geography.

"INTER-RELATIVITY."

Well may the western geographers, geologists, biologists, astronomers, and archaeologists hold their breath at the expected announcements, for judging by what little information concerning the researches by the several members of the Committee has leaked, out, it seems that not only will they contribute to the scientific knowledge, but are also calculated to revolutionise our former concepts. One member who has specialised in Astronomy is supposed to have propounded what is termed the theory of Inter-Relativity, which it is stated, casts a serious doubt upon Einstein's Theory of Relativity. A second who is a devotee of plant and animal geography claims to have formulated a law regarding the correlation between the growth of plant protoplasm and the blood corpuscles of a hitherto unrecorded species of animals. A third is credited with having come across in course of his extensive explorations in the forests of Bihar-Orissa a race of Paleolithic man, a fourth who has never been to the sea but who, however, claims to be an authority on marine-research is preparing a wonderfull account of live mermaids whom he came across off the coast of the Kathiawad Peninsula. Another intends this year organising an expedition to the Himalayas with a view to discovering what he believes to be a range higher than 45,000 ft., while still another who has made erudite studies of the history of ancient India is convinced that there is still an undiscovered river in Central India, which he intends to trace next autumn.

TREMENDOUS RESEARCH.

Among other notable and far-reaching conclusions some members have arrived at are that there lie under the sand-dunes of Kutch magnificent ruins of a civilisation 10,000 years old, that, as is suggested by a new theory called the Theory of Geological Age Determination, a 25-mile wide coastal strip of Western India will subside in 1934 to a depth of exactly 109 ft., followed

(Continued on page 10))

WHAT GERMANY HAS PAID

THE HUGE "REPARATIONS" BILL

In view of the demand that, when the amount of German reparations is finally fixed, suitable compensation for the cost of reconstruction in the devastated districts should be paid in addition to the payments for the interallied debts, the question of what Germany has paid so far assumes special importance.

Several independent computations exist of what Germany has delivered in cash, commodities and other valuables to the Allied Powers, in accordance with the Peace Treaty of September, 1919, up to the end of 1928. It is a question in the first place of those deliveries which, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, are to be placed to the credit of the "capital debt" of the reparations. The lowest computation is that made by the "Reparation Commission" itself, which up to the 31st December, 1922, estimated the reparations paid up to that date at 8 milliard gold marks. To this sum must be added the deliveries made up to the time when the Dawes Plan came into force, i.e. 2 milliard gold marks up to the 1st September, 1924. From the 1st September,, 1924 to the end of 1928 Germany has made deliveries on the basis of the Dawes Plan to the value of 5 milliard gold marks so that the "sum total" amounts to "15 milliard gold marks."

COMMISSION'S LOW COMPUTATION.

In connection with the calculation made by the Reparation Commission account must be taken of the fact that it does not yet contain any account at all of certain deliveries and that, "as representative of the interests of the creditors," it computes the value of the German deliveries for the most part at too low a figure. This is apparent from the fact that the well-known Professor of National Economy at the Paris University, Charles Rist, has, for his part, computed the German reparation payments up to the 31st December, 1922, at 14 milliard gold marks. A very careful computation has been made by the Institute of Economics in Washington, which has attained a most laudable reputation owing to its publications regarding reparations and inter-allied debts. The Institute comes to the conclusion that "by the end of 1922" Germany had already made deliveries to the Reparation Account amounting "to 26 milliard gold marks." Keynes has further also arrived at the same computation. In this connection the Institute of Economics expressing admits

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Crooked.

It was a pretty hard job for Earl Winterton to admit that his previous statement that Mahatma Gandhi was not arrested at all was false. But he tried to make the best of it by saying that Mahatmaji was only "technically" arrested. He was kindly spared the impossible task of stating the difference between a technical and a real arrest. Nor did he make it clear whether his first misstatement—was it a technical deviation from truth?—was based upon a message from the Government of India or he had only drawn upon his imagination. Sorry as his explanation was, he made it worse by adding that the technical arrest was only "to enable Mahatmaji to give recognisances." This is too crooked an explanation to be convincing or even intelligible. Recognisances became necessary because of the arrest, technical though it might be. There is no sense in making it a reason or justification for the arrest.

The Better Course.

It is given out, on "reliable authority" in Delhi that the report current in London about the British Government having already appointed a High Commissioner for the East African Territories is incorrect. "Reliable authority" would have it also understood that "no decision is likely to be taken on the report until the views of the Government of India have been received and considered, in accordance with the undertaking announced in the speech of the Viceroy on the occasion of the opening of the present session of the Assembly." This denial of the intention to appoint a High Commissioner, in other words, to take action in regard to one of the most important recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission's report is evidently the result of the timely protests in this country against flouting Indian views and ignoring the plighted word of the Government of India. The latter have an excellent opportunity now, in the light of Indian non-official views which will be expressed emphatically on the occasion of the debate on the Kenya question Mr. K. C. Roy will initiate in the Assembly, to impress upon Whitehall the injustice of taking any action detrimental to Indian interests in East Africa.

Bullying Attitude.

Indians in East African Territories, and those in Kenya in particular, have good reason to feel very apprehensive regarding their political and economic future after the introduction of reforms in administration in those territories. The bullying attitude of the white settlers who in a memorandum published as a reply to the Hilton Young Report categorically state that "no progress is possible unless the Imperial Government repudiates the fundamental conceptions of the Report regarding self-government in the future" is a clear warning to the "other immigrant" communities in East Africa, the Indians and the Arabs, that the white settlers will try their level best to obstruct the Imperial Government regarding control from Whitehall of East African policy.

Belated Wisdom.

At a meeting of the East India Association of London Sir William Vincent, ex-Home Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is reported to have denied the charge that the Indian politician was irresponsible. The silly accusation only indicates the resentment of India's "Trustees" that Indians do refuse to be answerable to a foreign bureaucracy. And a bureaucracy will always quarrel with those who resist it and will always call them names. Sir William is also said to have expressed the opinion that it was difficult to retain bureaucratic power in the Central Government while transferring such power to the people in the provinces. That is what the Nationalists have said all these years, but even the belated wisdom of their critics is better than persistence in error. Sir William's view, coupled with the better established one that Dyarchy would be as much a fraud in the Central Government as it has proved to be in the provinces, must lead to the corollary that there can be no half-way house to complete responsible Government throughout the country.

A thought For The Day.

"The goal is not to know how many men in a mass may live without fear of the morrow and without fear of their neighbours, but how many individual men are challenged by circumstances to reveal their full powers and have opportunity to make the proof. For a true democracy is not to be likened, to a Milky Way of pale and even effulgence; it is rather a round heaven of strong stars, each outvying with the other in glory". Frank K. Lane—"The American Spirit".

MOMENTOUS AFGHAN JIRGAH

Prominent Tribal Chiefs to Attend Conference at Gardex

—:o:—

ANOTHER ADVENTURER IN FIELD

A Bandit Chief From Turkestan Captures Fort Near Kabul

NTW DELHI, Mar. 13.

General Nadir Khan is reported to have been favourably received by tribesmen assembled at Matun, Capital of Khost (Southern Province). He succeeded in persuading the Lashkar which was besieging the post to disperse leaving a few representatives only. The tribes of Eastern Province are reported to be offering to accept Nadir Khan's leadership provided they are not required to give Government arms which have come into their possession and given a guarantee against being brought again under Amanullah's control. Nadir Khan is summoning a big jirga to be held at Gardez in the Southern Province after Id.—A. P.

THE MOMENTOUS JIRGAH

—:o:—

PROMINENT LEADERS TO ATTENED

PESHAWAR, March 12.
(Censored.)

Hasham Khan was detained at Baswal, 20 miles beyond Dhakka, while proceeding to Khugiani territory for attending the proposed 'jirga'.

Hazrat Sahib of Shorbazar is reported as having emerged from Khost after seeing Nadir Khan. He too is expected to join the 'jirga' which promises to prove an important meeting in connection with the Afghan affairs.

The Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar has received a telegraphic message from the Foreign Minister of Amanullah expressing full satisfaction of His Majesty with his activities and truthfulness.—A. P.

ONE MORE ADVENTURER IN THE FIELD

—:o:—

A BANDIT CHIEF FROM TURKESTAN CAPTURES FORT NEAR KABUL

PESHAWAR, March 13.

It is stated that a caravan of Hajis and other Indian travellers which left Kabul on February 28 and which had been delayed on account of snow, has been looted by Jargis.

An unconfirmed report says that one Ghulam Rasul Khan, a bandit chieftain of Turkistan, with a good following, has captured the important Lalalul Saraj Fort about nine miles from Kabul. This place has a powerful electric station which supplies the energy to Kabul and here Bacha-i-Sacho had been for some time past dumping his arms and treasury.—Free Press.

KABUL EVACUATION

—:o:—

GROUP CAPTAIN'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

PESHAWAR, March 12.

The Group Captain A. Mills of the R. A. F. who conducted the evacuation of Kabul so successfully, has been transferred to Delhi as the Chief Officer of the All-India Royal Air Force.—A. P.

POLICE BANDOBUST ! FOR SIMONITES

—:o:—

Ex-detenu Arrested

BEZWADA MAGISTRATE IGNORANT OF CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED

BEZWADA, March 13.

In view of the Simon Commission special which was to pass Bezwada between 10 and 10-30 this morning the Boycott procession with black flags started from the District Congress Office. Passing through important streets it went to the railway station, but there it was prevented by the police at the bridge entrance. The procession then went to the level crossing nearby and held a demonstration when the special passed.—Free Press.

ARRESTED FOR NO OFFENCE

—:o:—

MAGISTRATE IN A FIX

BEZWADA, March 13.

Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, ex-detenue, was arrested yesterday and kept in the lock-up, but was produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate last night in the Magistrate's bungalow.

He wanted to be let on bail as he was very bad in health and suffering from fever. But the Magistrate replied that he had no definite idea of the offences which he was charged and therefore nothing could be done in the matter of bail. Mr. Manoranjan was then taken to the sub-jail.—Free Press.

SWARAJ PROCESSION AT HUBLI

—:o:—

MASS MEETING PASSES RESOLUTION SUPPORTING NEHRU CONSTITUTION

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, March 11.

A well-organised Swaraj Procession with two elephants lent by the Bhonsale Circus carrying Swaraj Flag in front and interspersed with pertinent mottos and flags and consisting of large number of members of the Youth League, Seva Dal and local Congress Committee, started yesterday from Karnatak Press at 5 p.m.

Mr. Puranik, Editor "Lokamat," Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedker, Editor, "Karnatak Vritta," Mr. Gururao Valveker and Dr. Hardiker led the procession which passing through the main roads of the city reached Arudhswami's Math at 7 p.m. where lectures were delivered by the above leaders urging the necessity of bringing pressure on Britain through the boycott of foreign cloth.

The meeting passed a resolution supporting the demand of the All Parties Convention and the Indian National Congress as formulated by the Nehru Committee.

FARE TO INDIA BY AEROPLANE

—:o:—

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the House of Commons during the debate on Air Force estimates Mr. Pilchar said that he understood that a single fare to India by aeroplane would approximate to 130 sterling and asked how was it possible thus to compete with the P. and O. Sir Samuel Hoare said that this and his other questions ought to be addressed to the Imperial Airways. The Minister believed that there would be considerable demand for aeroplane accommodation over this route.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether Lufthansa (?) lines would be able to extend their services to aerodromes in South Persia and also fly to India. He also asked if they were trying to extend service from India to the Straits and thence to Australia.

Mr. Sassoon said that the central link to Australia was India. The Government of India was considering this and until their decision was known it was impossible to take further effective steps to link up with Australia. It was for Persians to decide who could use their aerodromes.—Reuter.

Irish University's "No" to G. B. S.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 12.

By 25 to 8 votes the National University of Ireland has refused to recommend Bernard Shaw for honorary degree. Shaw, when this decision was communicated to him, observed he was not surprised and expressed tht the valiant eight who voted for him deserve commemoration.—Free Press Beam Service.

ANOTHER MAIL TRAIN ROBBERY

—:o:—

EUROPEAN COUPLE RELIEVED OF CASH AND ARTICLES

CALCUTTA, March, 13.

In spite of special guards, another daring theft was committed on Monday night in the Down Dacca Mail train when a European couple were robbed of Rs. 1000, in cash and also property worth about Rs. 1000 between Ranaghat and Kanchrapara stations.—Free Press.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION

—:o:—

Delegates' Opposition to Revision

SIR A. C. CHATTERJEE'S PLAINSPEAKING

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Geneva.—In the League Labour Office discussion, the German and French employers' delegates and the Swedish Government delegates supported the British proposal for the revision of the Washington Convention but all workers' delegates opposed it. The Italian Government delegate said that Italy was prepared to ratify the Convention if others did so. The French Minister of Labour urged the compromise.

Mr. Khaitan, Indian employers' delegate, who is sitting as a substitute for Mr. Gemmill (South Africa) declared that Britain had placed all her cards on the table, and urged others to follow suit.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee (Indian Government delegate) declared that the threat of M. Jouhaux, French workers' delegate, that if revision of the Convention was accepted he would ask for a revision of the clauses governing labour conditions in India left him (Sir A. C. Chatterjee) cold. Until Europeans had set their own house in order they would not secure better industrial conditions elsewhere.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NEW AIRSHIPS

—:o:—

SIR S. HOARE GIVES ACCOUNT OF PROGRESS AND PLANS

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Sir Samuel Hoare rendered in the House of Commons an account of the progress and plans of airships R-100 and R-101 during the debate on Air Force Estimate. He said that they would be completed at about the same time late in Spring. Both would cost about the same which would be substantially more than the original estimate. After their shed trials, they would engage in a number of trial flights within reach of Britain and thereafter R-101 would fly to Egypt and then India. The next step would be across the Atlantic to Montreal. Sir Samuel Hoare said that there was every reason to believe that airships would be regularly making Imperial flights within the year. Reuter.

STEAMER STRIKES ROCK NEAR SADDLE ISLAND

—:o:—

PASSENGERS & CREW RESCUED

LONDON, March 13.

Shanghai—The Nord Deutscher Lloyd Liner "Giessen" bound for Hongkong, struck rock near the Saddle Islands and broke her back. The P. and O. steamer "Khiva" rescued the passengers and crew.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AT MOULMEIN

—:o:—

Advice to Burmese Belles

GIVE UP YOUR CHEROOT & FOREIGN FINERIES

MOULMEIN, March 13.

Mr. A. D. Ince, President of the Moulmein Municipality, presiding, Mahatma Gandhi addressed this morning a large and representative meeting on the maidan. After expressing pleasure at having a majority of Burmese in the audience Gandhiji spoke on the drink habit and said he did not know how far it was prevalent there, but he had been told that it was increasing. He appealed to the leaders to root out the evil and said that if people lived decently they would shun it.

FELL IN LOVE WITH BURMA.

Addressing Burmese ladies Gandhiji drew their attention to two things, the taste of some of them for foreign fineries and the smoking habit. He fell in love with the men and women of Burma soon after his arrival and his love would have been heightened if the ladies did not go so much for foreign silk.

As regards smoking which was common all over Burma, he said that Indians, on their arrival in Burma, were pained to find beautiful women ruining the face by smoking long cheroots. Smoking, he said, dulled the intellect and he urged educated men and women to root out the evil.

COME FOR YOUR MONEY.

Turning to Indians and speaking in Hindi Mahatma Gandhi first advised them to lead such lives here as would make the people think well of them. After saying that he came to Burma to collect money for Khaddar he appealed to them to help him with money and to take to Khaddar and to extend its use. Before a collection was held on the spot Ganchiji told his Burmese audience humorously that he had come with a selfish and mercenary motive. At the close of the meeting Gandhiji was presented with a purse of Rs. 8,300.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Rangoon this evening.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AMONGST BURMESE PEASANTS

—:o:—

GIVES MESSAGE OF CHARKA

MOULMEIN, March 12.

This morning replying to an address on behalf of the citizens Gandhiji said that in the address one or two things in his life had been singled out for emphasis and naturally the first place was given to non-violence. He said he came to non-violence because his unadulterated love of truth, and he made an early discovery, that if he was to reach God as truth and truth alone he could not do so except through non-violence. When in 1890-91 he became acquainted with the teachings of Buddha his eyes opened to the limitless possibilities of non-violence. People who did well to own Buddha as a Teacher, would do well to explore the limitless possibilities of non-violence, but he sounded a note of warning as there were things in their practice which he had not been able

(Continued on page 3.)

MADRID POLICE CHARGE STUDENTS WITH DRAWN SWORDS

Minister of Instruction Serenaded with Satirical Lyrics

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR MAKING CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY DEGREES ILLEGAL

MADRAS, March 12.

Serious rioting by students has broken out in Madrid. The police were compelled to-day to use fire-arms and one student was shot in the throat and several were injured. Twenty-six arrests have been made.

An Official note states that the riots took the form of a political demonstration and acts of rebellion. The Government was prepared to use rigorous measures to restore order.

The trouble started last week when students went on strike, demanding that the degrees granted by the Roman Catholic Universities should not be considered legal.—Reuter.

POLICE CHARGE WITH DRAWN SWORDS

—:o:—

STUDENTS REPLY WITH STONES

LONDON, March 13.

Paris.—Newspapers are receiving by telephone details of the Madrid disturbances Two thousand students serenaded the Ministry of Instruction with satirical Lyrics Directed against the Minister and then proceeded to A.B.C. Newspaper Offices and smashed its windowsc.

The police charged with drawn swords and also opened fire with revolvers, students replying with volleys of stones. Riots recurred in the evening when the panicstricken crowds took refuge in cafes and shops windows of which were reduced to smithereens.

The Student ex-Minister Co Colonel Marcos death but pardoned in connection with conspiracy in 1926.

Four hundred students are on strike in Barcelona.—Reuter.

PREACH BOYCOTT MESSAGE IN EVERY HOME

—:o:—

SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC

CALCUTTA, March, 13.

Sjt. Subhas Bose addressing a boycott meeting at Raikpara said the message of boycott was not new to Bengal, but they required insult and rude shocks to get rid of the slave mentality. Many thought that Mahatma Gandhi was incapable of committing any serious offence against the State. But he was unspared, and was pinpriked at Sraddhananda Park.

Continuing the speaker said that the message of boycott and Khadi must be preached in every home.

At the conclusion of the meeting a bonfire of foreign cloth was lighted.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMAJI'S ARREST

—:o:—

CALCUTTA STUDENTS MAKE A BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES

CALCUTTA, March, 13.

The students of the Bengal Technical

HOW VOTE OF CENSURE WAS CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Col. Crawford Unable to Understand National Demand

MR. SHERWANI & MR. SHAFI DAUDI CROSS SWORDS

Mr. Crerar only said let the Simon Commission deliver their report. Government must adhere to the Declaration of 1917.

Col. Crawford found himself in doubt as to what the House was being called upon to vote. Pandit Motilal Nehru seemed to stand for Dominion Status but attached a proviso of definite time.

Pandit Motilal:—My answer is in the words of Lord Birkenhead—wise men are not the slaves of dates, but I say it will depend on the British response to the Congress demand. I still persist in calling it the national demand. The British people can make it impossible for us to wait till the appointed date or go on even after that date. I have already stated that I have withdrawn the Nehru Report from the verdit of the House. It is before a higher tribunal than this Assembly the tribunal of the Indian people (Congress applause).

"SAT ON THE FENCE."

Col. Crawford continuing said:—Pandit Motilal has made his position clear but he has again sat on the fence (laughter). The House is being asked to bring the goal of Dominion Status into being within a period whose limit is not laid down in this House but outside. If the Pandit is a courageous man let him say that he wants the British connection to be maintained in the Dominion form of Government, but when Congressmen say that it is only a step to complete independence we cannot accept the position.

Pandit Motilal:—When I and my party use the word Dominion Status they mean to imply the same powers enjoyed by other Dominions and nothing less. When we say independence we mean that we go outside the British Empire. I have said that both wings of the Congress will have Dominion Status if granted within what we consider a reasonable period of time. If we cannot get it we follow the programme which is now before the country." (Congress applause).

Col. Crawford:—The statement is not so courageous or clear as I should have liked him to make it. There is a hint that Dominion Status should carry the power to go out.

Pandit Motilal.—When I say Dominion Status, I mean Dominion Status not as a step to get complete independence. When I speak of Independence it is entirely independant of Dominion Status. It is either the one or the other.

Col. Crawford:—That is in the nature of a threat. It is not going to bring us to an agreement or to create an atmosphere conducive to an agreement. Mr. Jayakar says that he wants the establishment in this country of full responsible Government of the Dominion Type with adequate safeguards for the minorities as soon as possible. We have our views regarding safeguards and the rate of advance, but we have no difference of opinion with Mr. Jayakar.

Pandit Motilal:—That is the point before the House (opposition applause).

Col. Crawford:—But you cannot ask the House to accept this point with a mental reservation (counter cheer).

WHAT PANDITJI WANTS.

Pandit Motilal:—I declare emphatically that we ask for Dominion Status of the type that Mr. Jayakar described. That is what I have put to vote and that is the demand that was made by this Assembly; but if Dominion Status is not granted the Congress will strive for the completest independence it can.

Col. Crawford:—I wish that Pandit Motilal had frankly faced the talk regarding independence and said, I fight with you or against you.

Pandit Motilal:—If it comes to that, I will.

Col. Crawford:—There is a point in Mr. Jayakar's speech for adequate safeguard for the minorities. The All Parties Conference never invited us. The Pundit never invited those who had real differences of opinion.

Pandit Motilal: Colonel Crawford is suffering from lapse of memory. The European group when invited said that they could not participate until they knew beforehand what we wanted to do.

Col. Crawford: I admit that the Pundit is right but he made no effort to get us to talk to his Conference (laughter-cheers and counter-cheers). He made the mistake in not getting those who were in the greatest opposition to it. That showed lack of courage which left an atmosphere of suspicion. Mr. Jinnah has said that Government have not responded to the national demand. We on these benches find some difficulty to understand what are national demands when there are differences as to the nature of Constitution among us, the Mahomedans and the Hindus. Every one here acknowledges the authority of Parliament. To whom is Parliament to hand over power? Mr. Acharya had already told them (congress loot. If Pundit Motilal is not a white hogger for independence, I would like to know that is the position of Srinivasa Aiyengar.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar:—I will speak for myself (laughter).

Col. Crawford:—Finally I want to ask the Pundit whether in Dominion Status he includes protection for minority communities.

Mr. Aney:—Specially European (laughter).

Col. Crawford:—Certainly Europeans (renewed laughter). Our position is perfectly clear. We want stable Government. We want justice. We want protection against discriminatory legislation. (opposition laughter). Unless the Pundit gives us this assurance and shows practical sympathy he will not have our confidence in what he is doing. (applause).

MALAVIYAJI'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya speaking in support of the motion said that there was no responsible party in the country who had demanded less than Dominion Status with adequate safeguards for minorities. The Pandit then started discussing the provisions for minority safeguards under the Nehru Constitution and said it was the largest common measure which had been accepted by all sections of the people in the country.

Col. Crawford: There is room for further discussion.

The Pandit:—I am not foolish enough to imagine that the Nehru Report or any other constitution could be perfectly be drawn up but what I say without fear of contradiction is that it has been accepted by the large number of Hindus and Mussalmans and Sikhs.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub:—Not by Mussalmans.

Pundit Malaviya:—When the Deputy President of the Assembly said that the Nehru report has not been accepted by the Mussalmans I must bow to his statement but responsible Mussalmans like Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Ansari Ali Imam and others have accepted the Nehru constitution.

Mr. Shafee Daudi:—They do not represent the Moslem community.

Mr. Sherwani:—Neither do you represent the Moslem community.

Pandit Malaviya:—Is it possible for any constitution to be accepted wholehog by every section of the people? The Nehru report has received the maximum degree of response from every section of the people.

Mr. Jinnah: It is wrong.

Mr. Shafee Daudi—Nobody amongst the Mussalmans has accepted.

K. Ahmed:—We have not accepted the Nehru Constitution.

President:—I will not allow the House Pandit to continue to emphasise whether the Nehru report has been accepted by the Mussalmans as a body or not. The floor of the House is not the place for that decision.

DON'T WANT TO SEVER BRITISH CONNECTION.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviya said that there were always differences of opinion among different sections of the people but such differences did not deter the British people from granting self-Government to Canada or South Africa. We want a constitution under which every community will have full opportunity for self-Development and we know what we imply when we speak of Dominion Status. We are all for maintaining the British connection, but it is you who have been driving us to break the link asunder.

Concluding Pandit Malaviya said that issue before the House was one of principle. Government had not played the game in their dealing with the people of India. The House demanded a Round Table Conference and they were given the Muddiman Committee which was not executive enough and it had singularly failed to represent the public view to the authorities at home. On the other hand they had been flouting public opinion on every possible occasion. He appealed to the House to record their protest by voting for the motion.

At this stage several members demanded closure which was rejected by 56 votes to 47. Mr. Srinivas and several other Swarajists Mr. Jinnah and a few inde

FIFTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

Australia's 491 in First Innings

CENTURIES BY WOODFULL AND BRADMAN

MELBOURNE, Mar. 13.

ENGLAND (1st Innings) 519
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings) 491
ENGLAND (2nd Innings) 18 for 1.

England had made 18 for the loss of one wicket in their second innings when stumps were drawn for the day.

TUESDAY'S GAME.

For the Australians, Woodfull made 102. Bradman is not out with 109 and Fairfax not out with 50.

Woodfull made his century in 5 hours and 22 minutes. His chief hits while he was at the crease, were three fours. Bradman and Fairfax whose partnership has thus far lasted 177 minutes set up new record for the fifth wicket partnership by Australia against England. Coming together at 203 for four they have added 164 beating the previous best namely 142 put on by Gregory and Darling at Melbourne in 1894. Bradman gave one chance, while in fifties. He reached in the century in just under three hours.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AT MOULMEIN

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Continued from page 7.

dha. The third thing singled out was his so-called simplicity. He was undoubtedly daily making explorations in that enchanting field and remarked that simplicity, not the simple thing one was apt to imagine, but undoubtedly the direct result of culture, truth and non-violence.

After a short rest during the day, the rains had just ceased, when Gandhiji was taken to Sam Buddha Gossa National High School where he received an address and addressed a large gathering mostly of Burmese including a fair number of Phongyis and Burmese ladies all hailing from outside Moulmein and gave them the message of Charka.

BURMESE PEASANTS.

Addressing Burmese peasants he said they were not different from those of India, having the same wants and aspirations. He remarked that the peasantry of India were now hankering after city life and it was a matter of distress to find that most retrograde step. He asked them not to commit the same blunder.

SPINNING AS A SUPPLEMENTARY INDUSTRY.

After dilating on the differences and difficulties of the city and village life, Gandhiji remarked that he had read and he had been told that they declined to work. Those who idled a moment of an hour became a burden on their industrious neighbour. He reminded them of the teachings of Buddha not to pass a day idly. Gandhiji said otherwise they would be committing a breach of the first principle of 'ahimsa'. In order to utilise spare time he suggested spinning as a supplementary industry.

Addressing Burmese ladies Gandhiji remarked on their freedom which nowhere on earth was now enjoyed by women. He complimented them on their skill and great organising capacity.

He then visited the Gujarat School where he was presented with a purse. He gave the students some advice.

GANDHIJI APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

Gandhiji then addressed the Gujarati community at the same place. In the course of his address he appealed for financial help in his work saying Gujaratis should pay more, his work being done in Gujarat. He advised them to revive Congress, open Khaddar shops, suggesting that instead of importing Khaddar from India it should be produced here by employing Burmese. He urged his audience to identify themselves with Burmese aspirations and mix with them more freely. Promise of five thousand rupees being announced Gandhiji made a further appeal resulting in additional two thousand rupees being announced. Immediately after the meeting he attended a representative ladies' meeting when he was presented with a purse of five hundred and fifty-one rupees. This concluded to-day's programme.—A. P.

ANOTHER CASE AGAINST MR. BAKSHI

—:o:—

HEARING ADJOURNED TILL 26TH MARCH

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta moved an adjournment till March 26 of the case in which Satyaranjan Bakshi and Satyaranjan Mookerjee, editor and printer respectively of "Banglar Katha" are being prosecuted on the charge of sedition in connection with a paragraph containing comments on a letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi regarding the alleged police assaults on people at Lucknow at the arrival of the Simon Commission there. Mr. Sen Gupta said that the case had been fixed for the 14th when Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal were to be examined. As the 14th was a holiday counsel prayed that the case might be fixed for 26th when Mr. Gandhi would be present in Court as accused in another case. The Magistrate granted the prayer.—A. P.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE UP & DOING

—:o:—

BOYCOTT PROCESSION TO-DAY

KHADI PROPAGANDA CARRIED ON BRISKLY

In accordance with the Working committees resolutions the Girgaum Congress Committee, Bombay Youth League, Independance of India League, Rashtriya Sri Sabha, there will be a big procession in the D Ward. The procession will start from the Congress House at 7-30 a.m. and will go round the locality with congress flags and different slogans. At 10.30 a.m. Mr Jairamdas Doulatram will open the Khadr Bazzar in the People's Jinnha Hall. At 5-30 p.m. there will be a public meeting when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, B. G. Kher S. R. Padbidri, S. A. Wali, and other prominent leaders will address the meeting. At 7-30 p.m. a bonfire of foreign cloth will take place in the Congress House compound.

On 24th instant under the auspices of the Girgaum Congress Committee there will be public meeting in the Peoples' Jinnha Hall at 6 p.m. when popular leaders will address the meeting. Names of the speakers and the President will be announced later on.

On 31st March (Sunday) there will be National Flag Salutation under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaum Congress Committee in Congress House at 8 a.m. and then there will be lathi drill, Jumbin fights, wrestling and other programme on the Govalia Tank Maidan when other provincial leaders are expected to be present.

The Volunteers of the Girgaum Congress Committee have commenced going round the district to every house for enrolling Congress members and receiving orders for Khadi.

The Committee's office will be open every day at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning and from 9 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.). Volunteers are enrolled every day for the work. Membership forms are kept ready.

BOYCOTT MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the joint auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Youth League a public meeting will be held on Thursday the 14th inst at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Villo Villa when Sjt Jairmdas Daultram will speak on "Boycott of foreign cloth."

Sjt. J. K. Mehta will preside.

MAXICAN REBEL LEADER SHOT

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LONDON, March 13.

Mexico City—The rebel General Simon Aguirre has been shot following the sentence by courtmartial.—Reuter.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST M. L. C.

—:o:—

A MOTOR CAR COMPANY'S COMPLAINT

BANGALORE, Mar. 13.

Messrs. Peters and Co., dealers in motor cars, filed a case yesterday before the District Munsiff, Civil and Military Station, against Mr. N. Sanjeeviah, M.L.C., under Section 420, I.P.C. for alleged cheating.

The complainant's petition states that Mr. Sanjeeviah purchased two Studebaker chasis from the above Company for Rs. 9,700 in January last, and paid Rs. 3,600 in cash, and for the balance he issued two cheques on the Mysore Bank, Ltd. which were dishonoured.

The District Munsiff issued bailable warrants. The case stands adjourned to the 8th April.—Free Press.

ID CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Gaily dressed with a display of colour and activity, the Muslims of Calcutta celebrated Id to-day with due solemnity in the morning, by a large congregation.

Prayers were held in the Maidan and other mosques where thousands of devotees offered prayers. A mass of closely packed worshippers moving in unison to the forms enjoined by religion presented a particularly impressive sight.

Prayers over, people embraced each other and distributed alms to the poor.—Free Press.

OXFORD GRADUATE SENTENCED BY FASCISTI MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

LONDON, March 13.

Horace Frost, Oxford graduate, has been sentenced by a magistrate at Turin to a month's imprisonment for refusing to show passports to the Fascisti Police. Frost pleaded he did not recognise in plain clothes men, any police and his fellow-travellers distrusted them because previously their papers had been robbed by pseudo-policemen.—Free Press Beam Service.

HOW VOTE OF CENSURE WAS CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY

Continued from page 7.

by one year, as all the issues raised to-day had been before the country for the last year and had been discussed on the floor of the house. Government were charged for not making an adequate response to public opinion. He held that the charge was wrong Government had been asked by the House in 1924 to undertake a statutory enquiry earlier than 1929. This they had done by appointing the Simon Commission. He counselled the House to await the Simon Commissions report before passing any verdict on the honesty or otherwise of the British Government. The House rose for lunch.

MR. IYENGAR'S BELIEF

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar explained his position in answer to the question of Col. Crawford and others. He affirmed his belief in independence and independence only as the goal of India. But in the Calcutta Congress he accepted the compromise resolution, which in substance, adopted the All-Parties Constitution if Parliament accepted it in entirely before the end of this year. What was the use of Col. Crawford presuming himself to be a plenipotentiary on behalf of the Cabinet and asking a few rhetorical questions without meaning business but merely to elicit some expression of opinion for thwarting any demand of the nation. So long as the treasury benches adopted a non-possumus attitude and said they could not do anything till the Simon Report was presented to Parliament it was no use discussing with them. Whatever their own domestic differences on the question of Dominion Status or independence they were all agreed on Swaraj and if Government could only take note of the prevalent opinion in the country they should be businesslike and come to discuss the details. Col. Crawford had put so many questions. But did he agree to Dominion Status within the end of this year or say two or three or five or even ten years. He had not answered this point. Why then should he (the speaker) say what he was going to do and whether he would fight for independence. "Why should I say what we are going to do to-morrow or even to-day when you are not for business. You only refer to the Simon Commission. But who can honestly deny that its visit to India has been a failure. But Mr. Crerar won't admit that. The motion before the house has nothing to do with the Nehru Report. The Viceroy's speech, the Home Member's speech and Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, are all indications of non-acceptance of the spirit of the Calcutta resolution of the Congress. The Cause of Mussalmans would be strengthened by voting for the resolution and it would not in any way be prejudiced."

STRAYING BEYOND LIMITS.

Sir George Rainy said that the debate had showed that even leader after leader found himself in hot waters with their followers or incurred the censure of the Chair for straying beyond the limits of the debate. (Applause). Mr. Shafee Daudi had said it was a great pity that Pandit Motilal had mentioned the Nehru Report. Though speaker after speaker wanted no reference to the Nehru Report yet every one except Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar referred to it. Mr. Jayakar had even suggested that Pandit Motilal need not have strayed into the flowery path of constitution making. That was a very strange criticism for if the opposition boycoted the Simon Enquiry the leader of the Opposition was bound to take up the challenge to produce his own solution. (Mr. Jinnah: What happened in Egypt.) Sir George Rainy said that sooner or latter they have got to get down to actual practical constitutional difficulties and whatever be the success or failure of Pandit Motilal Nehru the speaker could not see how the opposition leader could have failed at least to make an attempt. Pandit Malaviya had asked the House to censure the executive Council for its failure to represent to the British Government accurately the feelings of the people of this country. One purpose of Pandit Motilal in bringing this motion probably was that Government of India might convey to His Majesty's Government the impression the debate had left on their mind. "It is our desire to convey to His Majesty's Government the feelings and opinions of this House. But after to-day's debate what can we possibly say except this that the difficulties with which we are faced are perhaps even greater than we thought they were." (Opposition benches laughter). "That quite obviously there is a great deal of matter which called for independent and impartial investigation and if ever we had any doubts it seems to us that to-day's debate supports the view that that investigation can best be carried by entirely impartial and independent tribunal. (Official side: Applause). If that was the impression the Pandit wishes to convey to our mind then he has succeeded. Otherwise he has not succeeded. It would have been better for the Pandit to miss this hardy annual this year."

Pandit Malaviya: Is the Hon'ble Member not satisfied that it is the united wish of educated India that Dominion Status should be established in India with due safeguards.

DANGLING OF ROYAL COMMISSION BEFORE HOUSE.

Sir George Rainy: I prefer to put my opinion in my own words. I should like to conclude by associating myself with the remarks of the leaders of the House about the declaration of August 1917. We are fully justified in saying that the appointment of the Royal Commission is in fulfilment of and for carrying out the pledges which we then gave." (Applause).

Mr. Manshi (Burma) speaking in favour of the motion said that the essence of Dominion Status was the right to break away from the mother-country whenever it liked and when Canada or any other self-governing Dominion had the right to break way from the British Commonwealth of Nations why Col. Crawford wanted them to give an assurance for all time that they would maintain the British connection. He was personally opposed to the independence movement and held that it was puerile and mischievous. He felt that it would have very disastrous effect on the youth of the country. Mr. Munshi thought that the debate was only of an academic character as neither the Executive Councillors nor the European Group were prepared to give up the privileges they had acquired. He said he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim and therefore he was the best person to say that the rights of Muslims could not be jeopardised by voting for the motion.

Mr. K. Ahmed opposing the motion said that it was not in the interests of Muslims to vote for the motion as it would mean silent support for the Nehru Constitution. The token cut of Pandit Motilal threw a challenge to the Government either to accept the national demand or be prepared for the consequences of non-co-operation. He asked: What was the national demand? Was it the Nehru Constitution on which the country was so much divided and which Muslim India had rejected in toto. Regarding non-co-operation they had seen something of it already by the burning of foreign cloth at Calcutta. He asked whether the burning of foreign cloth was an agreed policy of even the Swaraj Party and whether Messrs. Goswami, Chetty and Chamanlal were prepared to discard their fine foreign cloth suits and whether Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas were willing to consign their costly cloths to fire. Proceeding the speaker referred to to Maulana Abulkalam Azad and said that the Moulana was getting six-hundred rupees a month for supporting the Nehru Constitution. There were cries of "withdraw."

PRESIDENT PULLS UP MR. K. AHMED.

The President said it was not becoming of members of the House to cast aspersions on one who held a high position in the country and who by being not a member of the House could not defend himself. Such conduct on the part of a member of the House was most reprehensible.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said that he too was a responsible gentleman in his own constituency and his allegations were based on what he had learnt there. As he went on in this strain the President drew the attention of the House to Rule 16 and said the member was not relevant and as Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed persisted the President cited Rule 16 and told him that unless he finished his speech in two minutes he would ask him to resume his seat. In conclusion Mr Kabiruddin Ahmed said that the people themselves were responsible for the communal and political differences in the country and Mussalmans could not vote for the motion.

TAKE A NATIONAL VIEW.

Mr. Shehwani supporting the motion said that the national demand required greater sacrifice than voting on the motion. The Assembly, he said stood committed to the resolution by their voting last year and they could not vote otherwise to-day. Referring to the Nehru report he said it had served even its enemies. Those members who always religiously voted with the Government had been now provided with another excuse to vote against the popular side He asked Mussalmans and Government what they (Mussalmans) got for actively cooperating with Government for the last thirty years. He suggested to his co-religionists to co-operate with Hindus for five years and see the results. Rights, he said, were not given but were snatched from the hands of Government and if after securing their rights they found the Hindus were unwilling to part with their legitimate demands they could snatch from them in a similar way. But their rights could not be safeguarded by the constitution. They were safeguarded by their own strength. He urged upon Moslems that their cause would not suffer by voting for the motion; on the other hand they would be advancing their claims.

DON'T WAIT FOR SIMONITE ORACLE.

Mr. Aney asked Government not to shirk their responsibility and take umbrage under the Simon Commission enquiry but as a body of persons who knew the conditions in India and the requirement of the people take courage and not to wait for what the Simonites were to say.

Mr. Gavin Jones denied that the European group liked communal differences. He welcomed the debate as the attitude of various groups on the fundamental question of Swaraj was explained clearly. But he wanted Pandit Motilal Nehru not to sit any longer on the fence but to declare whether the Congress abhorred independence and would turn out those who were for independence; for dominion status and independence were incompatible.

The House divided and Pandit Motilal's cut was carried by sixtythree votes to fiftytwo amidst applause from non-official benches.

The Executive Council demand at the reduced sum of one rupee was carried.

The Assembly was adjourned.—A. P.

CENSURE ON GOVT.

SUPPORTERS OF MOTILALJI'S MOTION

NEW DELHI, March 12.

The following sixtythree members of the Assembly voted for Pandit Motilal's cut:—Srinivasa Iyengar, Jogia, Nayudu, Duraiswamy Iyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, Rangaswamy Iyengar, Sesha Iyengar, Hari Sarvothama Rao, Farooki, Maulvi Sayyid Murtaza, Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Vidyasagar Pandya, Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, Lalchand Navalrai, S. N. Haji, Belvi, Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, N. C. Chunder, Goswami, Amarnath Dutta, B. C. Roy, K. C. Neogy, S. C. Nitra, D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Ranga Iyer, Pandit Madan Mohan Maalaviya, Birla, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Kumar Ranganjaya Singh, Sherwani, Ismail Khan, Dr. Hyder, Yusuf Imam, Kidwai, Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Hansraj, Dewan Chamanlal, Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Sardar Gulab Singh, Narayan Prasad Singh, Gayaprasad Singh, Pandit Nilkanth Das, B. Das, Jiaranjanprasad Singh, Siddheshwar Prasad Singh, Kumar Ganganand Singh, Ramnarayan Singh, Sarfarz Hussain, Maulvi Muhammad Saufi, Dr. Moonje, Dwarkaprasad Mirsa, Phookan, Srischandra Dutta, J. K. Munshi, U. Tok Kyi, Lala Rangbehari Lal, Harbils Sarda and Mr. Aney. The following fiftytwo voted against the cut:—Sir Hugh Cocke, Sir Victor Sassoon, Anwarul Azim, K. Ahmed, Moore, Darcy Lindsa, Col. Crawford, Tarit Bhusan Roy, Gavin Jones, Mian Mahomed Shah Nawaz, Sayyed Hussain Shah, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Chalmers, Mr. Lamb, B. N. Mitra, George Rainy, Crerar, Sir George Schuster, Brojendra Mitter, Denys Bray, Young, Bajpai, Sams, P. R. Rau, Shilidy, S. Lall, Coatman, Shankar Rau, V. Pandduranga Rao, Bower, Webb, Allison, French, A. K. Mukerjee, Keane, Main Abdul Aziz, S. N. Singh, G. A. Khan, Cosgrave, Stevenson, Sir Bomanji Dalal, K. C. Roy, S. C. Mckerjee, Yamin Khan, Sardar Jowahirsingh, Captain Hirasingh, Bray, Nawabzada Ashrafuddin Ahmad, James, Simpton, Rev. J. C. Chatterjee, Col. Gidney.—A. P.

HOCKEY

—:o:—

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

HIGH SCORING IN BOTH MATCHES.

Wednesday's two matches in the Aga Khan Tournament produced high scoring both resulting in victories of eight goals to one. That between the "Times of India" and the Cathedral High School was a poor affair the latter team being obviously no match for their opponents who won as they liked. D'Agorne opened the score for the pressmen and Rodericks and Godfrey added one each before the interval. On resuming the game Lynn increased the lead and D'Agorne obtained the fifth goal with a spot from close quarters. At this stage the school displayed a flash of good form which produced their only goal. Young Cohen on the right wing dashed off with the ball and sent across a fine centre to Page who netted with a peach of a shot in the corner. "The Times" however, maintained their pressure, and after Lynn had scored the next two goals in succession, D'Agorne obtained the eighth with a sliced shot. It was regrettable that this player was not penalised for repeatedly "undercutting" in a most dangerous manner.

"Times of India" ..... 8 goals
Cathedral High School ... 1 goal

"TIMES OF INDIA":—Lomas, Godfrey and Edwards; Duthie, K. Lynn and Rodericks; Williams, Blake, D. Lynn, D'Agorne and Lees.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL:—S. Haskell; Mahar and Farla; Hillel, S. Murray, Taylor; Cohen, Sell, Page, Marsh and Arratoon.

Referee: Fernandes and Osborne-Smith.

LUSITANIANS' FINE DISPLAY.

The second match of the day between the Lusitanians and General Motors, though decidedly one sided so far as the score was concerned, produced some excellent hockey on the part of the winners. Their stick-work was clever, their passing accurate, and their speed served to complete a repertoire which stamps the Lusitanians as being as one of the best teams in the tournament. In J. Pinto they have an admirable centre-forward who wastes no time and shoots straight. Abreo in the defence is very safe while the half-backs all work hard. The General Motors though they put up a game fight were scrappy in comparison.

Strangely enough before anyone realised it the General Motors scored first through Cockman. Frank however, equalised for the Lusitanians soon after while Albert gave them the lead. Amaral added the third goal before lemon-time. Soon after than ging over Abreo netted from a short corner, and then Pinto added four goals in steady succession the end arriving with the score:

Lusitanians ..... 8 goals
General Motors ..... 1 goal

LUSITANIANS: N. Mascarenhas: D'Abreo and Dominic; Albuquerque; Ferao and Amaral; J. D'Souza, Frank J. Pinto, Eric and Albert.

GENERAL MOTORS:—Goldenburg; Scott and Ellis; Carey, Murphy and Murray; Burns, Cockman, Barday, Kelly and Mascarenhas.

Referees:—Bhattacharjee and Rodericks.

St. Xavier's College vs. Indian Telegraphs.

B.E.S. High School vs. B.E.S. Old Boys.

"WE CAN CONQUER UNEMPLOYMENT"

—:o:—

British Liberal Party's Suggestions

DETAILED PROPOSALS PUBLISHED IN A BOOKLET

LONDON, March 12.

"We can conquer unemployment" is the title of a booklet detailing the Liberal Party's scheme. It proposes to employ 350 thousand men in roads including the completion of the national system of trunk roads and the reconstruction of bridges, sixty thousand men in housing, sixty thousand men in telephone development, sixty-two thousand men in electrical development, thirty thousand men in land drainage and twenty-four thousand men London passenger transport. It estimates an expenditure on roads, spread over two years, at 145 millions sterling to be raised by loan of 200 millions sterling upon the increasing income to the road fund. It says that the receipts at present, from motor taxation may be conservatively estimated at 35 millions sterling in five years without reference to petrol tax.

It suggests that, the land values created by the public improvements will provide a "copious source of revenue". Dealing with the general question of Finance, the booklet suggests the issue of reconstruction or national development bonds and certificates similarly as war bonds.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed by Reuter, explaining, the booklet, said that he would wholeheartedly support any Government that propounded similar proposals. He did not think that the reconstruction loan would depreciate the existing government securities. On the contrary, their value would improve as a result of the new confidence. He did not think that the development of road transport would prejudice the railways which would share the general prosperity that would ensue. He emphasised that the road development would tremendously increase land values which should be utilised similarly in the Dominions for the purpose of cheapening capital cost. He concluded by saying that the booklet would have a larger sale than any sixpenny political pamphlet ever issued.—Reuter.

SERIOUS PROPOSITIONS BEFORE BONFIRE COMMITTEES

—:o:—

POSSIBILITIES OF DANGER TO PUBLIC

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Mr. Indra, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Delhi, received the following letter from Mr. Jeffreys, Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, dated the 12th March:—

DANGERS OF BONFIRES.

"I have the honour to address you on the subject of bonfires, which I understand your organisation proposes to light on Sunday, the 27th March, and perhaps on subsequent dates. I have no detailed information of your plans, but I gather that you are considering the lighting of these bonfires either near the River bank, or in Queen's Gardens and that the material of the bonfire is to be cotton cloth. I would observe that with the winds that blow at this season, there is every probability of light pieces of cloth being drawn into the air and carried to a considerable distance, while still in flames. Some years ago, at this time of the year, pieces of blazing material from a Motor Show on the Hazari Maidan landed in flames half a mile away in the Queen's Gardens among people playing Tennis there. I do not know whether your organisation has considered this danger. The main petrol and oil godowns are near the River. Queen's Gardens run up to Chandni Chawk and it seems to me that the persons who light bonfires in such places incur appalling responsibilities. I would ask you to bring this consideration and also the propositions of Section 285 of the Indian Penal Code to the notice of your Committee.

The copy of the above letter is forwarded to Dr. Ansari for information."—Free Press.

MUSIC, INDEX TO NATION'S SOUL

—:o:—

Gaekwar's Encouragement

BARODA MUSIC ASSOCIATION OPENED

On Sunday last His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar performed the opening ceremony of the Baroda Music Association.

The Association is established to revive the Fine Arts and to cultivate a taste for the same amongst better class of people, music being the special sphere of the Association's present activities. It aims at popularising music, painting and such cognate arts in the hope that what has now fallen in disrepute may again be raised to its proper place.

Exactly at 6 p.m. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to grace the meeting by his presence, and immediately the programme of the evening was taken up, the first item being Mr. Bhatkhande's opening speech on music and its uses.

Mr. Bhatkhande spoke for nearly fifteen minutes giving in brief the salient features of the history of music as cultivated in India from the Vedic times right upto the present day. In the course of his remarks, he eulogised the great work achieved by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and made certain suggestions as regards the improvement of the school of Indian Music in Baroda, where both vocal and instrumental music are taught in a systematic and scientific way.

He was followed by Pundit Atmaram, one of the Baroda Raj Ratnas, who spoke in Hindi.

Mr. Stanley Rice then requested His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to declare the Association opened remarking that though innocent of Indian or English music, he had taken some interest in Continental music as such. He was supported in his request by Sheth Chimanlal Zaver Laxmichand Wala, who is provisionally selected the President of the Managing Board of the Music Association.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, in declaring the Association opened in the course of his speech said:—

"I had not the least idea when I entered the Durbar Hall that I will have to address you on this occasion, but so many good things have been said of me and my humble efforts at reviving the Fine Arts and particularly the Art of Music in my Dominions, that I am so to say compelled to say a few words. Personally, I do not understand much of music. I have never systematically studied it and I am not an artist in the line. I know precious little of the art but I appreciate its charms and enjoy it very much. When I happen to fall ill, for instance, I send for my musicians and ask them to play and sing from a distance. The soft music coming from invisible quarters have a soothing effect of its own and I remember, I often have forgotten the pain I suffered from while listening to it. The Gaekwars have always been known for the encouragement they have given to learning and music. When I came to the throne, I thought that the patronage so given may be made more certain and systematic, that was why I started a school of music in Baroda and feeder institutions in the important places in my Raj.

INDEX TO NATION'S SOUL.

Music and painting and sculpture are an index to the stage of civilization attained by the nation, and I believe, they rightly reveal the soul of the nation too. Fine Arts express not only the stages of civilization but also give expression to the noblest sentiments and the highest emotions of which the people are capable.

When I return from Europe, I notice that my people are not enjoying the life in the way they should. Perhaps climatic and economic conditions are partly instrumental in making the people miss the joy which nature denies to none. Recreation makes you better able to mind your duties and since music is good recreation, I would wish all of you to cultivate a taste for the same, so that the life may become more enjoyable and happy. That is why I have tried to bring more life and joy to the people of my State by providing mental recreation in various ways. My efforts may not have been quite successful always but I have hopes that after failures comes success.

The School on the Sursagar has been in existence for a number of years and I am sure with the help of the Association which you, ladies and gentlemen, are establishing to-day, you will be able to get over the prejudices of the people, inspire confidence in them and lead them to appreciate the subtle charms of music. I declare the Association open, wishing it every prosperity and hopeful of the fact that it will be able to extend its spheres of activities and to achieve the object it has set before itself."

THE PROGRAMME.

The Association having been declared open by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Mr. Dikshit called upon the amateur performers to go through the programme of entertainments when Malkauns, Vasant, Bhimpalas and Purvi were rendered by Miss Tyabjee, Miss Doctor and Mrs. Vakharia, the last three with the help of the Dilruba which Miss Doctor played with great effect.

FREE PRESS SERVICE THAT WAS NOT "FREE!"

A DECREE OF RS. 3,000 AGAINST "DAILY EXPRESS"

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

Justice Beasley decreed to-day in favour of the Free Press of India, the sum of Rupees three thousand and odd being the amount due for the news supplied to the "Daily Express," Madras.

Mr. George Joseph, who appeared for the plaintiffs stated the Free Press was a News Agency having correspondents in India, England, New York and Paris.

Justice Beasley: "Is that all?"

Mr. George Joseph: "So far, only, these places, My Lord. We have not gone to Moscow, yet."

Mr. Krishnamurthi, Agent of the Free Press, was examined to prove the allegations in the plaint.

His Lordship humorously remarked that apparently the defendant paper took the plaintiffs literally and thought that the service of Agency because of its name, would be free.

The suit was decreed with costs.—Free Press.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

—:o:—

"RAID" OF FILM-PRODUCING CO.

Recently a film-producing company decided to stage a scene at a village in Gujerat, the inhabitants of which were one morning alarmed by the sudden arrival of a number of armed and mounted men, who were assumed to be dacoits engaged in a daylight raid. The villagers sent for police assistance which was rushed to the spot, when the true nature of the "raid" was ascertained. In order to prevent a repetition of an occurance of this kind which is calculated to alarm ignorant people and which may be fraught with danger to the actors themselves, Government have issued orders that in future film producers must give previous information to the police in all cases where it is proposed to stage a set scene in public place.

PERSIAN AT THE SCHOOL LEAVNG EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Persian teacher of some standing in one of the schools in Bombay, I fully endorse the views expressed by Mr. N. M. Dhru and others on the subject of Persian paper at the School Leaving Examination. For the last three or four years, Persian teachers are finding great difficulty in coaching up candidates in Persian, especially in view of the erratic nature of the questions put by the examiners. To expect Persian students to answer questions colloquially in writing is I think a wrong method. I would rather prefer that the Board of Examiners in Persian fix an oral test in Persian in addition to the written. I would further suggest that text-books be prescribed in Persian so that the students may know exactly where they stand as regards their knowledge of Persian. As it is the School Board syllabus says merely that students are expected to know Persian not below the standard of 'Goolistan' and 'Bostan'.

Here on this side of the Bombay Presidency both the teachers and the students rarely get opportunities to study Persian as a living language as is the case in the Northern India. The present text-books intended for this purpose create only an artificial atmosphere where teachers and the students carry on conversation in Persian. I myself witnessed such a dramatic farce in Persian enacted by one of the Mohamedan teachers at the Demonstration Lesson in Persian at the Session of the Secondary Teachers' Conference in Bombay I doubt very much about the educative value of such methods.

I trust the University authorities will wake up to their responsibilities and look into the grivances of Persian students and teachers.—Yours etc.,

S. B. RANE.
Persian teacher, Robert Money School.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHED AT GRAIN DEPOT

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 12th March 1929, the following main items of business were disposd of.

In view of the increasing demand for shed accommodation at the Grain Depot from various trades the Board sanctioned, subject to the sanction of Government, the construction of a new shed (1,012 ft. long x 126 ft. wide) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.62 lakhs. The design will be similar to that of the existing sheds and the building is expected to be completed by the end of 1929.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 6,050 for repairs to the face of the sea wall at Apollo Bunder and Rs. 1,080 for construction of a open shed at Powder Works Bunder for storage of acids were also approved.

Tenders for the supply of certain miscellaneous stores to the Bombay Port Trust of an aggregate value of Rs. 1.03 lakhs during the 9 months ending 31st December 1929 were considered, and the recommendations of the Finance Committee regarding acceptance of tenders were approved. In future all contracts will be for the calender year.

A 30-year renewal of lease of Rent Roll No. 97 (area 231 sq. yards) Maid Low Level Road, Elphinstone Estate, was granted to Mr. Hemraj Amersey at revised rates.

CHARNI ROAD BORAH SANITARIUM

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER

—:o:—

DECLARED A CHARITABLE TRUST PROPERTY

Judment was delivered on Wednesday the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar at the Bombay High Court in the suit filed by Akbarali Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy and two others for a declaration that the Charni Road sanitarium was a charitable trust created for public purposes and that the defendants, namely, Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and six others be ordered to hand over the property and moneys to trustees, whom the court might appoint.

His Lordship decided in favour of the plaintiffs ordering the first four defendants to vacate the sanitarium and appointing a temporary receiver.

The plaintiffs alleged that the Charni Road Sanitarium together with moveable property of the value of Rs. 50,000 formed the subject of a trust for use as sanitarium and guest house for pilgrims and poor persons of the Dawoodi Borah community. After the death of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy the first five defendants entered into possession of the properties belonging to him including those dedicated to charity and had since intermeddled with them, become trustees themselves and failed to carry out the object of the trust.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

The first four defendants, who are the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, submitted that the sanitarium formed the subject of a private "wakf" created by Sir Adamji Peerbhoy in 1886. They denied there was any moveable property in the sanitarium worth Rs. 50,000. The sanitarium was built by their father from his own moneys on a piece of land leased by him from the Secretary of State for India. They admitted that the sanitarium was charitable property but maintained that they had a right to occupy portions of the upper floor, in terms of the "wakf" created by their father. They also submitted that they had been validly appointed trustees and that no ground had been made out for their removal.

His Lordship, delivering an oral judgment, after dealing at great length on the evidence before him held as regards the documentary evidence that in none of the documents presented before the court was any mention made of any reservation being made for the members of the family in the buildings of the sanitarium. If as argued by the defendants the upper floors of the second and third blocks were reserved for the members of the family there would be no room left for the sanitarium, as the first block was to be used for the Madressa and the ground floors of the second and third blocks were for the use of pilgrims and travellers. It appeared to the judge that, if after dedicating the entire property to public charity, Sir Adamji had subsequently intended to reserve part of it for his family then he would surely have made mention of it in the family arrangement deed of 1904 or in his final will.

QUESTION OF TRUSTEESHIP.

As regards the question as to whether the defendants were the legally appointed trustees of the sanitarium or not his Lordship held that, except for the fact that in the last few years of their father's lifetime the deceased son Abdul Hussein, and the first defendant were appointed "Mutwallis" there was no other evidence to show that the other defendants were appointed trustees of the charitable property. His Lordship thought that, considering the facts that the defendants had not kept accounts since 1923, that they were excommunicated by the Mullaji (for which reason there was a considerable decrease in the number of Dawoodi Borah pilgrims the real beneficieries of the trust, taking advantage of it, and the fact that they were insolvents, it would be desirable to remove them from the trusteeship.

His Lordship made an order for the appointment of Mr. N. H. Moos as Receiver of the property until the Commissioner had prepared a scheme and report for the future management of the trust.

The Judge further ordered the defendants to vacate the sanitarium by the end of May 31.

FREE ENQUIRY SERVICE TO KASHMIR GOING VISITORS

Messrs. Canaud & Co., Kashmir art manufacturers, exporters and importers, of Srinagar, Kashmir (India) write:—

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The department will be glad to supply all the information regarding the nature of the journey, approximate expenses which one shall have to incur, all that one wants to know before undertaking a journey to a new place. Over and above this the department will be at their service during their stay here in Kashmir and will try to help them in every way it possibly could.

1929

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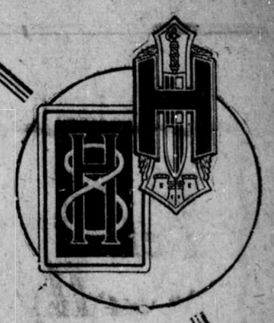

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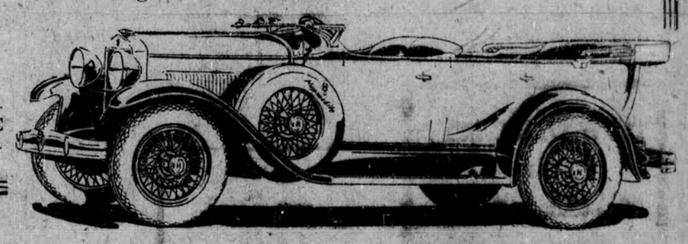

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RAJA VIKRAM SINGH'S BETROTHAL

CELEBRATIONS ON A GRAND SCALE

The Tika or betrothal ceremony of His Highness Raja Vikram Singh of Narsingarh (Central India) with the granddaughter of His Highness the Maharao Shree of Cutch (Second Princess of the Heir-Apparent Yuvaraja Sahib of Bhuj) took place at Dariya Mahal, Nepean Sea Road, on Tuesday. The ceremony was marked with great Oriental splendour and pomp. His Highness who is twenty years old, after passing out from Mayo College, Ajmer and studying administration for a year at Bangalore went on tour in England and Europe with his guardian, Mr. J. N. Bannerji and returned to India in November, last year. There is a Council of Regency in the State with His Highness mother as the Regent.

WHAT GERMANY HAS PAID

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the "justification for the higher assessment of values." If to this sum are also added the deliveries made in the period from January, 1923, to the end of 1928, the result is a "minimum total of 33 milliard gold marks."

AN INDEPENDENT ESTIMATE.

Lujo Brentano, an independent national economist of world-wide fame, has also occupied himself with the problem and ascertained, as the result of exhaustive calculations, that the reparations paid by Germany up to the end of the year, 1922, are to be computed at over 42 milliard gold marks. If to this sum again the further deliveries up to the end of 1928 are added, the result is that Germany has already paid in deliveries which, according to the Treaty of Versailles, are to be credited to the total debt, approximately 50 milliard gold marks.

If account is further taken of deliveries such as the cost of the military and industrial disarmament, the costs for the surrendered Government cables, the warships surrendered, etc., items which are as a matter of fact disbarred from being credited but which represent "serious losses of German national property," then, according to Brentano's calculation, a further sum of 14.3 milliards would have to be added to the 50 milliard gold marks. Germany has, however, suffered still further losses of an economic nature under the Treaty of Versailles, which are not included in the above computations, as for instance, the loss of the colonies, the value of which has been assessed in private quarters at 20 milliard gold marks as a minimum.

All these estimates demonstrate in any case that Germany has already managed to make really enormous reparation payments which represent for the most part a "loss of national capital and economic capacity" which cannot be made good. As France receives 52 per cent of these total deliveries she has already received a very considerable part of the cost of the reconstruction of the devastated districts which is reckoned at 13.5 milliard gold marks. If the German reparation deliveries have not been employed by France for this purpose, it is not the fault of Germany, who has repeatedly offered to carry out the reconstruction.

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UNJUST REVISION ASSESSMENT IN PALGHAR TALUKA

—:o:—

OBSERVING 21ST MARCH AS "BLACK DAY"

Messrs. C. R. Shroff, B. N. Shah, Joint Secretaries, Palghar Taluka Dharawadha Pratibandhak Mandal, in the course of their bulletin No. 1, write:—

"Palghar Taluka Dhara Vadha Pratibandhak Mandal" has been formed recently to start an agitation against the unjust proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer, whose report recommending an increase of 33 per cent. assessment has been published. The agriculturist of Palghar Taluka unanimously resent this recommended increase, and the above mentioned 'Mandal' has been formed to fight out the righteous cause of the Palghar Taluka Ryots if need be to the bitter end.

On behalf of the "Palghar Dharawadh Pratibandhak Mandal" we request all the outsiders, the journalists, leaders and heads of public institutions, who sympathise with the just and legitimate cause of the Palghar Peasants, to help the 'Mandal' in all sorts of ways. What is happening in Palghar now, is the lot of many other Talukas and indifference at this critical juncture is bound to be fatal. Success lies in Union.

We have to request the Palghar Agriculturists to observe 21st March, 1929 as a "Black Day" and attend in large numbers in the public meeting which will be held that day at Palghar. The 'Mandal' requests those who have not sent their objection petitions to do so before the 21st of March, 1929.

SARDAR P. V. DESAI DEAD

—:o:—

NADIAD IN MOURNING

We regret to announce that Sardar Purshottamdas Viharidas Desai, father of Rao Saheb Babubhai Desai M. L. C., at his residence in Desaivaga, Nadiad on Sunday morning at the age of 78. The funeral was attended by a large number of and citizens. The deceased belonged to the illustrious Desai family of Nadiad, well known as Bhau Saheb Desai family.

As a mark of respect to the deceased all the Municipal Schools and office will be closed to-morrow.

A public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad will be held this evening to pay their last tribute to the deceased.

LAJPATRAI MEMORIAL STATUE

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RS. 25,000 REQUIRED

The Arya Swarajya Sabha, Punjab, Lahore has taken up the task of erecting a memorial statue of the late Lala Lajpatrai and appeals for funds required for the purpose.

According to rough calculation, the cost in connection with the erection of a full sized marble statue of Lalaji will about Rs. 25.000. It is desirable that the statue should be ready before the next Session of the Congress is held at Lahore. It will be fitting that the unveilling ceremony takes place during the Congress. We therefore, hope that our appeal will have a ready response.

Contributiornes should be sent to any one of the following addresses in the name of "Lajpat Rai Memorial Statue Fund":—(1) Pt. Ram Gopal Shastri, General Secretary, Arya Swaraj Sabha, Lahore. (2) Manager, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore and (3) Manager, The Peoples' Bank of Northern India, Limited, Lahore.

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A GEORGRAPHICAL SOCIET FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

by an upheaval of land which will join our estern coast with the mainland of Burma (the political problem will thus be admirably solved by Nature), that the entire configuration of the Punjab will be changed as a result of subsidence so that it will become a land not of five but thirteen rivers, that the Hindu Kush range bordering our N. W. Frontier will give rise to real, live volcances in addition to the present Afghan political volcano and that (The Indian Meteorological Dept. please note) as a result of prolonged researches on upper air currents which a member has conducted in his secluded house situated on a hilltop in his native village 16 miles distant from Poona, it is forecasted that by 1945 the atmospheric conditions will so definitely change that tornadoes of the nature occuring in the Central American Equatorial regions will frequently sweep over our land and so on. But a most revolutionary discovery the full import of which only giants of science can comprehend still remains to be stated. Its consequences are so far-reaching that before it is announced to the scientific world, our Society has appointed a committee for verifying the truth of the theory put forward by one of its most eminent members. The utmost secrecy has shrouded this business, but it is believed in the official circle that this theory will embrace the truths of all sciences, and that instead of each science having its own independent, arbitrary laws apparently having no bearing on or affinity with the laws, theories, dogmas and half-truths of others will be blended, harmonised, universalised by the unifying force of this new theory which has, hence, been probably christened by its originator as the Theory of Universalisation. Thus the new theory works a miracle in fusing and reconciling such diverse and apparently contradictory scientific laws and doctrines as the meteoritic hypothesis of Sir Norman Lockyer, the Joly hypothesis, Max Planck's Theory of Quanta, Einstein's Relativity, Rutherford's 'bombardment', Bohr's electron 'jumps', evolution of Darwin, heredity of Mendel, 'mutation' of Hugo Vries, Sir George Darwin's theory of Tides, Aston's "giants and dwarfs" even, and this is more astonishing, psychoanalysis of S. Freud. It is not in vain that Geography boasts herself to be the mistress of sciences, and the B. G. S. has done a unique service to humanity by bringing to the notice of the scientific world the truth of the Unity of Nature.

Long Live the B. G. S.

KURLA A. V. SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 11.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the A. V. School Kurla was held in the special mandap in the Municipal Compound on the evening of Saturday last Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of the Bombay Suburban District in the chair. After the Head-master, Bhatkhande, had read the Annual Report, the prizes were distributed by Miss Bharucha who was complimented by Mr. Patankar for managing the elderly task of her mother. Mr. Bharucha echoed the hopes of the Headmaster for a High School in the near future.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES

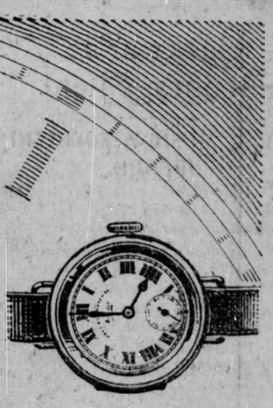
Professor N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab), Head of the Department of English, Unoversity of Lucknow, will deliver two Extension Lectures on "The ConteMporary English Novel" under the auspices of the University of Bombay on the following days, commencing at 6 p.m. each day:—

Lecture I. Monday, (18th inst.)
Lecture II. Tuesday, (19th inst.)

The Lectures will be delivered in the Lecture Hall of the Univesity School of Economics and Sociology, University South Block, Upper Floror, Fuller Road, opposite Mahendra Mansions, and are open to the public. Persons intending to attend the lectures are particularly requested to take thir seats in the Hall not later than 6 p.M. on each of the above days.

ADDRESS TO REV. FR. D'SOUZA.

On his transfer to the Church of St. James, the Greater, the Apostle, situate at Agashi in Bassein, the Parishioners of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, Bombay Suburban District, presented Rev. Fr. J. B. D'Souza, B.A. of Manglore, an address and purse on Saturday, the 9th instant. The address was read by Mr. Vincent Ferreira and the purse was handed by Mr. H. Ferreira. A brief account was read in Marathi by Mr. Anselm Ferreira for the benefit of those that did not understand the English language.



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THERE IS NO NEED TO GROW OLD

—:o:—

DEFEAT OF AGE

Fifty years ago, age was as fixed as the seasons and the date on which, with no regard to the weather, fires stopped or began. The active life of a woman was limited to little more than a decade. At 30 she was a matron playing with something becoming in the way of caps, and at 40 she was quite definitely on the shelf.

To-day we pride ourselves on having defeated age (writes Rosita Forbes, in the "Daily Chronicle"). What with fresh air, exercise and cold water, with massage and make-up, short skirts and short hair, we produce a very passable imitation of youth. In fact, the imitation, so far as appearances are concerned, is so good that we are obliged to live up to it! The tragedy of this generation is going to be that it will feel old long before it looks it.

A great lady, complimented on her remarkably youthful appearance, answered complacently: "It's because I'm so busy—I simply haven't time to grow old." In reality, she'd never had time to be young! She was so occupied with fruitless activities that her brain and body worked like automatous. Galvanized by unproductive energy she turned night into day and, stiffened by boredom into a complete lack of expression, she whirled through incidents and events without appreciating the quality of either.

WORK DOES NOT KILL.

Perpetual movement will not keep us young nor will the scepticism of modern youth. Half the world imagines that if it fells nothing at al, it can't possibly grow old. "I never allow myself an emotion," insisted a famous beauty who fears wrinkles as our ancestors feared their enemies and their gods. But wrinkles are not so ageing as disbelief.

Men and women are not prematurely aged by overwork, because age is of the spirit and the heart, as well as of the body. Work never killed anyone, not even Balzac, who is always quoted as the prime examyle of self-immolation on the altar of genius. As a matter of fact, he died, not of work, but of over-indulgence in drugs, black coffee and other stimulants, of hermetically sealed rooms, inadequate nourishment and general stuffiness!

In these eugenic days the normal spell of life is inordinately lenthened. In America the existence of the very rich is reduced to a system, proportionately fuelled by calories, vitamins and proteids, and, like machinery, overhauled every three months, but in a sanatorium instead of a garage or dry dock!

By such scientific means the doctors claim that they have added decade to the average working life, but would any contemporary human being care to emulate Methuselah? Could we endure 1,000 years of life, with opinions instead of convictions, with tolerance instead of belief, with scepticism instead of a creed?

A THISTLEDOWN SENTIMENT.

It is belief which keeps men young. It doesn't matter what you believe in, but it must be stronger than yourself. All the great deeds of history have been one for love of a woman, sometimes for love of adventure, but thhey were the work of men and women who were not afraid of life. They spent themselves on heir beliefs and

For them, the great words still existed—religion, patriotism, home happiness and love. We quibble with them all. A husband is someone who pays the bills. Happiness is a compound of noise, drink and excitement. Love is a thistledown sentiment, born of the movies, or a comlex encouraged by intimate acquaintance, with the glandular functions!

We have no knowledge of life to-day, because we are so busy living! Women are the worst offenders, for they are most afraid. They are terrified of idleness, of missing something, of being out of things, of being left behind.

DETACHED MAN.

Men are more detached. Outside his business the average mature mae is singularly invulnerable. He is not affected by the currents of other people's reactions in which women are so often submerged. That is why men remain young longer than women, and why the men of the last generation, at 50 and 60, are still younger in heart and spirit than those who have grown up in the post-war years of doubt.

Sorrow is not nearly so ageing as worry. The telephone, the postman, the complicated machinery of domesticity, calendars and time-tables, stop-watches and engagement books are apt to subtract more years from the average life than the greatest sorrow it contains.

THE HAPPIEST FOLKS.

The happiest eyes that I have known belong to Bedouins and Sisters of Charity. Both of them are sure of their purpose and their destination. The Bedouin spends his life in battling with elemental nature. The terrors of the desert, its thirst, its treachery its storms, its fever and its scourging sun are his daily companions, but it is "the will of Allah," and by that will he is content to live and to die.

The monk, the nun, the priest of whatever faith, the Little Sister of the Poor, see all the sorrow of the world, in imagination or in fact, and are not daunted. They remain young in heart because they are so sure of their goal.

The modern generation prides itself on a tolerance which is akin to laxity. It is too lazy to criticize. It is not sure enough of its own belief to set a standard for the world in general. Sceptical, it is content to work without any particular belief in what it is doing to fight for a cause of whose justice it is not necessarily convinced. It is the doubting generation, and as such it has no claim to youth.

It is not necessary to grow old if you are sure of yourself and of what you are doing. Age lies as much in the quality of your thoughts as in the life you lead. According to Arab philosophers, it is, like Maeterlinck's blue bird of happiness, to be found in the certainty and stillness of a home."

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COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S POWERS

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INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL

The question list dealt with by the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday contained following interesting questions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE:

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that the President of the Legislative Assembly made a statement before that House in regard to the question of setting up a separate and independent department for the Assembly;

(b) whether they propose to consider the advisability of creating a separate department for the President of the Bombay Legislative Council;

(c) what is the extent of control at present exercised by the President of the Council over the officers and establishment of the office of the Bombay Legislative Council;

(d) whether the President of the Council has the power to appoint, dismiss, fine or suspend or take any other disciplinary action against any officer or member of the establishment of the office of the Council?

Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) Yes (b) Government have no proposal for a separate department for the President under consideration at present.

(c) and (d) The Honourable the President has no direct control in the matter of appointment, dismissal, etc., of the Council staff, except as regards the chobdars, peons and mussals. The clerks form part of the Legal Department and their promotions, etc., are controlled by the Secretary, Legal Department, on the advice of the Secretary, Legislative Council.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION: DATE OF COMPLETION.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) when they expect that the programme for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will be completed;

(b) when it was expected to be completed according to the original plan?

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah: (a) The programme of works at present arranged excluding development, expected to be completed by the year 1931-32 The period required for complete development will depend on the rate at which the reclaimed lands can be sold to the public. In the note presented to the Legislative Council at the budget session of 1927 the forecast of scheme A, which is the scheme now being carried out, was based on the assumptions that development operations would continue on a diminishing scale till 1944—45 while the sales of the developed lands would be complete by 1949-50. This forecast will be revised when the layout of the scheme now under consideration is settled.

(b) The original programme of works of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme, including development, was expected to be completed by 1930-31.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION, SIND.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be pleased to state what the estimated cost of making primary education compulsory in Sind in both urban and rural areas is?

Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed: A detailed estimate has not been worked out, but roughly the cost would be about one crore of rupees

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS: SUPPLY OF COPIES TO M.L.C'S.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): With reference to the reply of the Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu to my supplementary question printed at page 471 of Vol. XXIII of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates, will Government be pleased to state what objection they have to sending to the members of the Council copies of resolutions issued by Government on any recommendation or decision of the Council? Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu: Government cannot bind themselves to announce any decision which they may consider necessary to take but it is always open to any honourable member at the beginning of a new Session to interrogate Government as to their action on any Resolution passed at the last session.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

—:o:—

The Parel High School has introduced a Scheme of Compulsory Physical Training since the July of 1927. The Scheme has been worked out by Prof. Kalyanpurker of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute and has been so far successful. Very recently the Munshi Committee for Physical Training in Schools visited the school and observed the Scheme in working. In the Scheme there are various stimulating Annual and Term competitions and Matches in various sports. Since 1919 the school organises athletic sports for school children and a pretty large number of pupils take part in them. Since 1927, Sports Competitions are organised for boys and girls in municipal Schools in E. F. and G wards. The schools committee has so far given active help an co-operation.

BOMBAY HUMANISTIC CLUB

The adjourned meeting of Managing Committee of the above club will be held in the office of the Club in the Servant's of India Society Home at Sandhurst Road on Friday (the 16th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the business of the adjourned meeting, to pass the rules and regulations of the Club and any other business that may be brought forward with the consent of the Chairman.

The General meeting of the Members of the Club will also be held at the same place on the same day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to pass the rules and regulations of the Club passed and adopted by the Managing Committee or which may be brought before the General Body and to select a Treasurer in place of Dr Edroos who has resigned.

Barisal.—The student who was arrested have confessed his guilt. He was captured in connection with the murder of sub-inspector Jotish Chandra Roy is reported to in a tank while escaping.—A. P.

WHEN LABOUR RETURNS TO POWER

—:o:—

FENNER BROCKWAY'S GOOD WISHES FOR INDIA

MADRAS, Mar. 11.

In the course of a letter addressed to Mr. P. S. Ramakrishnan, of Mylapore, Madras, Mr. Fenner Brockway writes:—

I am very glad that the National Congress achieved unity, despite the strength of feeling on the Independence issue. We are doing our utmost to secure that. If the Labour Government is returned in June, it will make the introduction of a Dominion Status bill, one of its first measures. Even if a Dominion Parliament is established, the right of that Parliament to declare for independence should, of course, be realised.

Our General Election will probably take place in June. I anticipate that the Labour Party will be the strongest of the three and it is just possible it may obtain a clear majority over the other two parties. I shall be contesting East Leyton and the chances of success are good —Free Press.

PLAGUE AMONG RATS IN MAHABLESHWAR

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay reports that plague prevails among the rats at Mahableshwar. His enquiries on the spot show that though the situation is by no means alarming it should not be treated lightly, and with a view to prevent its taking a serious turn he has placed one of the Senior Assistant Health Officers, possessing both expert knowledge and authority, to take charge of preventive measures at Mahableshwar and surrounding areas particularly Panchgani, Wai and the villages in the neighbourhood of Mahableshwar. Visitors tot the Hill Station are warned of the existing conditions and requested to get themselves and their servants inoculated as soon as they get to the Hill Station.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 14 1929

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AN OFFER TO BRITAIN

—:o:—

Significance of Nehru Report

MR. MUNSHI ON NATIONAL DEMAND

The following are extracts from the speech made by Mr. K. M. Munshi M.L.C. as President of the public meeting held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Sunday last to reiterate the national demand for the acceptance of the Nehru Report:—

"The resolution which you are now going to pass is a resolution which will be passed this evening not only by you but at hundreds of other meetings in India; and as there is no controversy about it, I intend to read it out from the Chair and invite all speakers to speak on it. It will run in these terms:—

"Resolved that the residents of the "G" Ward in meeting assembled give the united expression to their conviction that national honour and national interest imperatively demand that the system of government existing in this country should be replaced forthwith by the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Committee and approved by the Indian National Congress."

HIGHEST COMMON MEASURE OF AGREEMENT.

Gentlemen, you know very well that the Nehru Report is the highest common measure of agreement between the different political parties in India as regards the goal which India wants to attain. Of course, on every particular item or on every little detail it is not expected that every body should agree. But the fundamentals of the Report are such that there are very few politically-minded parties, except those who are out bare-facedly to hunt for jobs and for their own individual good, who would not subscribe to the fundamental principles of this Report.

The first and foremost of this Report is the goal, namely the Dominion Status. No goal of any country can be fixed for all time. But the goal which the Nehru Report puts forward is the minimum goal the first step, and as a first step no one can say that it is a step on which people disagree. When that step is attained, or if that step is not achieved, what further action to take is a matter for every one to consider at a later stage, and there will be time enough to disagree at that moment. But as a matter of practical politics, as a matter of work before us to achieve, the Dominion Status is the first fundamental which the Nehru Report places before us. I, therefore, consider, and I say it with great respect, that the controversy between 'Dominion Status' and 'Independence' at this stage is more or less academic. It is more or less academic in the same way as a man who wants to obtain God and whose work to perform is the first preliminary lessons, beginning to ask the question whether God is 'Sakara' or 'Nirakara.' I, therefore, consider that the All-Parties' Conference has achieved a really great triumph in uniting all the parties on this question.

JOINT ELECTORATE.

The next question which the Nehru Report has dealt with so far as the political parties are concerned, is of the Joint Electorate. Now if there is one curse which has been laid upon India firstly by the Morley-Minto Reforms and secondly by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which was concealed and which is well known as the Lucknow Pact, it is the curse of the separate communal electorate. Under the principle of this separate electorate, you and I are not to be known as Indians, as citizens of India, belonging to be same Motherland, but we are to be known whether we are Hindus or Mahomedans, whether we are Brahmins or Non-Brahmins, whether we are Sikhs or Jains or Buddhists or Shaivites ad infinitum. The principle on which the present fabric of Government is based is the negation of all the principles on which all civilized Governments are based. It is a negation of nationalism, it is a negation of every thing for which civilization and democracy stand. Every man is a citizen of the State. Every man is a member of the nation and this principle of separate electorate has been put forward to fasten upon us the chains of slavery and has resulted in perennial communal troubles. It is this principle of separate electorate which the Nehru Report is out to destroy. And I hold that so long as the separate electorates are maintained so long will India continue to be in bondage.

AN OFFER TO BRITAIN.

The Nehru Report is what we are offering to Britain and to the British Empire as a whole. We know that the chapters of British Indian history are scattered, with our hopes destroyed with our political liberties gone, our trade and commerce throttled, our country really laid waste, but India, through the Nehru Report wants to forget those chapters if the British Empire is prepared to accept the offer. It is for the British Empire to accept it if they will and it is for us to tell them 'beware before you reject it.' For forces are being forged which if not properly utilised, if not properly guided in wholesome channels, will launch not only this country but the whole of the Empire in an orgy of misery and political warfare the like of which human history has not witnessed. Therefore, gentlemen, I who believe in the expediency as well as the wisdom of maintaining our relationship with the British Empire maintain that the Nehru Report is one which ought to satisfy every political party and should be made the medium through which we should be prepared to remain in the Empire. Let us hope that political wisdom has not left those who are guiding the destinies of the British Empire. Let us hope that they will see wisdom and accept the Nehru Report in the spirit in which it is offered by the All-parties' Conference and that it may be made a basis of a closer union of nations whereby the world might see the growth of a great Commonwealth of Nations, if at all it is going to come into existence.

I therefore place this resolution before you in the hope and trust that you will carry it unanimously and on behalf of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee and of the public of this part of the City setting the seal of your approval to the Nehru Committee's Report.

"BLACK MONKEYS"

—:o:—

ALLEGED INSULT BY MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN

The Ootacamund Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

Apropos the strike of students in the Municipal High School consequent on the allegation that the Chairman of the Municipality having called the students "black monkeys" inquiries made go to show that on Thursday evening last the students of the school came to the Gymkhana pavilion for giving a reception to the Simon Commission. It is reported that while the pupils of all the Anglo-Indian Schools were given seats, the Municipal School students were not provided with seats. The students at first pointed out this invidious distinction to the Chairman, but he is reported to have replied that it was too late to provide them with seats.

The students then wanted the only girl student of the School to be provided with a seat. The Chairman refused to give her a seat but the girl occupied one of the seats provided for Anglo-Indians. The Chairman however, refused to accommodate her in that seat and, it is alleged found, her a seat in a far away corner.

STUDENTS WALK OUT.

This seems to have created some dissatisfaction among the students who insisted that the girl student should be given a seat where Anglo-Indians were accommodated. Thereupon the Chairman is alleged to have addressed them as "a set of black monkeys." The students took this insult to heart, walked out of the pavilion and did not stay for the reception.

Yesterday the students wanted the Chairman to apologise for the insult but the latter replied that he had not insulted them and asked them to go to their classes.

The students assert that the Chairman insulted them and that unless the Chairman withdraws what he said on Thursday evening they would not join their classes.

The young girl is also said to be very particular that the Chairman should apologise.

RIOT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay, especially Sir Frederick Sykes, are to be congratulated for so promptly acceding to the wishes of the Bombay Council to appoint a Committee to enquire into the causes and development of the recent riots, their abatement and the steps to be taken to prevent recurrences thereof. The public of Bombay can well understand the reluctance of the Hon. the Chief Justice to be on the Committee. What they fail to follow is why the number of the Committee is restricted to three only. This strength of the Committee may have been considered to be sufficient in the case of the Mill Enquiry Committee who have to settle dispute between the Mill-owners' Association and their employees. The work of the Riot Enquiry Committee will be up hill and down dale. It is a naughty knot they have to unwind and unravel. The chain of events concern all classes and communities of the people irrespective of caste, colour or creed, rank or position. The question then is if the strength of the Riot Committee is adequate. If not whether it should be increased to five members, including the President, if not doubled. Four is thought by many to be the extreme minimum.

Government should also consider if the absence of a Parsi member on the Committee is justified. The importance of the part played by Parsi Municipal Councillors, Honorary Magistrates, members of the Peace Committee, Parsi doctors and the Parsi Ambulance Brigade and their arduous and unfailing exertions are such as could not be easily blotted out. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Homi Mody or Mr. J. B. Petit's confabulations on the Committee should be most welcome and conducive.

The writer can well say without fear of being hauled up for communal bias that the presidential chair might be well filled, in the absence of the Hon. the Chief Justice by the Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Davar or the Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

Hughes Road, March 12.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ON STEAMSHIP

—:o:—

REMINDER TO GOVT. BY P. & T. R. ASSOCIATION

The following is the copy of letter (No. J. 106|803|1928-29) dated the 26th February 1929, from the Honorary Joint Secretaries, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, to A. H. Dracup, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, Bombay:—

"Under instructions from the Executive Committee of this Association I have the honour to state that on a careful consideration of the Reports of the findings of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the "Sant Tukaram and Jayanti", it regrets to find that the precautionary policy suggested in the series of recommendations made by the Court, and supported by the press and other public bodies, have not yet been adopted. The suggestion of having every steamer equipped with a wireless apparatus is the one in particular upon which my committee desires to lay emphasis and is of opinion that delay in giving effect to the same is prejudicial to the safety of a full fare of passengers by coasting vessels. It therefore, respectfully urges upon the Government to give effect to this recommendation without further delay."

'ID' PRAYERS IN BOMBAY

"Chronicle" Photo.

A glimpse of the vast congregation of Mussalmans who assembled at the Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on Wednesday to offer their 'Id' prayers.

G. B. S. AFTER JIX'S BLOOD.

—:o:—

New Dilemma for the Doctor

The following letter was addressed by Bernard Shaw, to the Editor of the "Sunday Dispatch" (London).

Sir,—When statements are made about me in your widely circulated paper, most of your readers write to me offering me remonstrances of medical treatments.

In your issue of the 3rd instant, one of your contributors informed the world that I was stung by a wasp, that I suffered terribly, that I was cured by a lotion and not by a magic box and that I am quite well.

Will your readers kindly interpret this in the light of the following facts.

I am not quite well (who is?). I have not been cured by a lotion; I have not suffered terribly; and it is more than 65 years since I was last stung by a wasp.

It is alleged further that I am interested in any attempt at breaking down the present obscurantist rule of medicine."

INTERESTS OF LUCIDITY.

As this remarkable sentence throws more light on the mental state of the writer than on mine, may I, in the interests of lucidity, explain that I have been agitating for many years for the representation of the public (the patients) by disinterested laymen on the General Medical Council as provided for by the Act constituting it; that my agitation has succeeded at last to the extent of the appointment of one layman in the person of Sir Edward Hilton Young; and that I hope to see practising doctors completely excluded from it except as assessors (advisers) without votes.

The effect of the present medical monopoly of the representation is to make the G.M.C. in effect a trade union with complete workers' control, which is the worst possible sort of trade union.

I am made to declare that I have seen wonderful results from the use of electrotonic reaction. I never used the word electronic in my life. I never saw it until I read your contributor's little commentary on what he calls the mystery of Abrams's Magic Box. I have seen neither wonderful results nor magic boxes.

M.P.S.' RADIO-ACTIVITY.

To ignoramuses a telephone receiver or a wireless set is a magic box; and no doubt to the same simpletons the rheostats of Abrams and Dr. Boyd are equally suggestive of something between Joanna Southcott and J. N. Maskelyn; but I am not in that category.

Whether history will confirm Sir James Barr's classification of Abrams and Almorth Wright as the two outstandingly great medical discoverers of his time I do not know; but I do know that the matter is not one to be disposed of by journalistic comic strip or professional scurrility; and I await developments with respectful interest.

* * * * *

I should look forward to the forthcoming general election with much less misgiving if some dispassionate interpretation of the radio-activity of the condidates' bloods formed part of their qualification; and I think the time has come for the "Sunday Dispatch" or some other enterprising newspaper to obtain samples of blood from Sir William Joynson-Hicks and Lord Hugh Cecil, and ascertain whether there is any difference in their rays corresponding to their differences about the Book of Common Prayer. Beyond that it would be rash to go at present.—Yours truly,

G. Bernard Shaw.

"We are glad to learn that Mr. Shaw's friends were misinformed when they spread the rumour that the great man had been stung by a wasp.

It is difficult to believe that even the most Prussian wasp would have the temerity to attack such dangerous material as "G.B.S."

As for the other parts of Mr. Shaw's letter, a characteristic Shavian production, it is surely uncharitable for such a consummate master of paradox to complain if he is occasionally misunderstood. Who could ever be sure that he had pinned down Mr. Shaw to any exact meaning or interpretation.

But, frankly, we believe that the great man purposely wrote his letter in order to have his little fling at "Jix" and Lord Hugh Cecil.—Editor.

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